

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## BETTER PROSPECTS IN MINING DISPUTE IN UNITED KINGDOM

Indications That British Miners  
Will Confine Demands to  
Higher Wages in Which Case  
Compromise Is Impossible

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Although the miners deny that the Coal Controller's figures, cited by The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, refute their claim that the surplus profits of the coal industry will be £66,000,000 for the year, there seems to be a prospect of the mining interests meeting in a final settlement. On the one hand, Robert Smillie, the miners' president, has written a letter to The Times stating the miners' case, in which he denies that his object is the nationalization of the coal industry and lays, if anything, more stress on the wage claim than on the reduction of the price of domestic coal.

On the other hand, Mr. Lloyd George has issued a statement regarding the impossibility of decontrolling the pithead price of coal so long as the export price is so far in excess of production cost.

At a meeting with Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, on Thursday, Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation, asked for a pledge that the industry should not be decontrolled, and Sir Robert declined. On the lines of obtaining a "no decontrol" pledge from the government, it is felt that the miners would be able to save their face on their claim for a reduced price, as they have asserted that the price was increased by the government with decontrol in view.

As recently as August 16, by the Mining Industry Act it was proved that the government may continue the control of prices to August 31, 1921, and, may, with the consent of Parliament, continue it for a further six months.

Premier to Continue Control

In his statement, issued last night, Mr. Lloyd George says: "It is the intention of the government to retain some form of control over pithead prices and of the quantity allowed for export in order that the coal required for domestic and industrial consumption may be afforded to our people at a reasonable price." He deprecates the suggestion that the government is seeking to attack the trade unions of the country as being a preposterous one.

The government has always recognized the trade union organization as vital to the interests of labor and, both in legislation and in administration, the position of the trade unions has been fully recognized in all questions affecting the wages and conditions of labor. "But if a trade union, or any section of the community, attempts to usurp the functions committed to the government by the whole body of people, such a claim must be unhesitatingly resisted."

A subcommittee of the "Triple Alliance" of miners, railwaymen's and transport workers' unions met at Russell Square on Tuesday and important developments are anticipated when the miners' executive meets on Wednesday to take into consideration the decisions reached by the Triple Alliance. These have been made public, excepting the issue of a criticism of the Board of Trade statistics relating to coal production. The main point of the criticism is that, during the June quarter, the workmen took their Easter and Whitsun holidays, as well as their May-day demonstrations, resulting in a loss of output of 3,900,000 tons, with a corresponding loss of income of £2,000,000 if the coal had been sold for export.

So that they consider it unfair to take the June quarter as typical of the whole year.

Split in Miners' Ranks

Discussing the crisis in official circles, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that it would be perfectly safe to predict that there will be no coal strike. Color is lent to this view, the informant said, by the fact that a serious split has taken place in the ranks of the Miners Federation. The revolutionary leaders who have brought the country to the verge of a great crisis are becoming discredited with the trade unions as well as with their own rank and file.

With regard to the miners' demand for a pledge that the trade should not be decontrolled, the informant stated that Sir Robert Horne not only would not, but could not, decontrol coal, even though he desired to do so. Therefore the miners' demand that he should give such a pledge is superfluous, as the miners and general public are aware that decontrol cannot take place for some years.

When the Mining Industry Act was passed through the House of Commons, there were 15 opportunities for Labor members to raise objection, but not one dissentient voice was heard, the informant stated. Control will undoubtedly remain in force for the next four or five years, but in any case, it is merely hedging on the part of the Miners Federation, demanding that Sir Robert shall not do something they know perfectly well he has no power to do.

Bolshevik Action Alleged

The cause of the trouble lies deeper than the demand for superficial means of control or decontrol, or for 14s.

## SHIFT IN AGENTS OF ENFORCEMENT

New Dry Supervisor for New  
York a Revenue Officer of  
Long Experience — Change  
Made "In Interest of Service"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Announcement was made yesterday by the Bureau of Internal Revenue that Frank L. Boyd will take charge of the enforcement of prohibition in New York, to succeed James Shevlin, who is transferred to Texas. Mr. Boyd, the new supervising agent for New York, has been head of the field audit division of the income tax unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, and is an old line revenue officer with a long experience in field work.

The aim of such changes, it is presumed, is to prevent the enforcement chiefs in the various territories from becoming too closely identified with any local interest.

In making the announcement of the change in New York the bureau says: "At the time of the organization of the forces operating under the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the enforcement of prohibition, it was decided to appoint supervising federal prohibition officers, as well as the prohibition enforcement agents, with a view to making them mobile forces, and with a definite idea of shifting them from time to time to different sections of the country. It was decided by the officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue that the transfer of Supervising Agent James Shevlin to Texas would be in the interest of the service. This shift in personnel in the New York district will from time to time be followed by similar shifts of enforcement personnel in other districts over the country."

Transfer Unexpected

James Shevlin Sent from New York  
to Texas Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York.—James Shevlin, prohibition enforcement officer for the State of New York since January 23 last, received an order of transfer yesterday to the southwestern department, with headquarters at El Paso, Texas. The order, which came from William Williams, commissioner of internal revenue at Washington, is regarded in some quarters as connected with the arrest of two of Mr. Shevlin's agents on Tuesday on charges of blackmailing. This, however, is not authentic. Mr. Shevlin expressed surprise at this abrupt transfer, and left for Washington on the first train after receiving the order.

Before leaving New York Mr. Shevlin issued a statement, in which he said that the "inflammatory tales" told about prohibition violations in this district were not true. Since January 23, Mr. Shevlin said, he had made 5000 arrests and confiscated 50,000 gallons of liquor. Two thousand and five convictions followed the arrests, the fines and penalties for which had amounted to \$2,500,000, he pointed out.

Speaking of his recent trip through New York State, Mr. Shevlin said that prohibition is being well enforced in Buffalo, although there is still selling of liquor "in a guarded manner." He found conditions in Syracuse "very clean," he said, but smuggling over the border needs immediate attention. The district needs a much larger staff of agents, he said. Concerning Albany, he said that enforcement is "going very well" there. In his statement, Mr. Shevlin said:

"The organization that I am turning over to my successor, in my opinion, is without equal in the United States for efficiency and effort. The men have worked honestly and hard and their efficiency is easily shown with 5000 arrests to their credit."

RUSSIAN SUBSIDY

REFUSED BY PAPER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Daily Herald has refused the £75,000 offered as a subsidy from a Russian source, and the resignation of Francis Meynell who negotiated the subsidy, from the board of directors of the newspaper has been accepted. The remaining directors have issued a statement that they had no knowledge of any money offered to the Daily Herald from the Third International.

A letter was received from J. H. Thomas, stating that, as a regular reader and one who realized the great need for a Labor daily paper, he has no hesitation in answering "1000 noes" to the question as to whether the Herald should accept the Russian money.

NO FORMAL ALLIANCES MADE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday).—Dr. G. Grantz, the Hungarian Minister to Vienna, states in an interview with the "Mitteleuropäer" that no formal alliance has been signed between France and Hungary. The only definite relations between the two countries are agreements and contracts between business men.

## ITALIAN LABOR DISPUTE CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—A message from Milan states that, at a meeting of 800 representatives of the Italian industries, after the discussion of a motion approved by a joint meeting of the general labor confederation and the Socialist Party, a resolution was passed protesting against violations of the law committed by the metal workers and others, deploring the inactivity of the government, calling for the reestablishment of discipline, and finally expressing solidarity with the metal trade employers.

Employers express their readiness to find the necessary funds to continue the fight to a finish. As a result of Tuesday's meeting of employers, it is understood that a settlement of the metal workers' dispute is likely to be soon arrived at but on a basis of control of factories by the workers.

BOMBARDMENT OF  
AINTAB RESUMED

Food Shortage so Serious in the  
Vicinity of the Cilician City  
That Riots Have Broken Out  
Among Armenian Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York.—The region around Aintab, Urfa, Mardin and Marash, in Cilicia, is again in a state of turmoil, and Aintab was under bombardment by the Turkish Nationalist forces on September 7, according to a cable report received at Near East Relief Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, from Dr. John Boyd of Wessons, Mississippi, assistant director of the Near East Relief activities in Cilicia.

The food shortage is so serious in the vicinity of Aintab, he reports, that food riots have broken out among the Armenian refugees, and the Near East Relief is attempting to rush supplies into the beleaguered city, with the cooperation of the French military authorities and the Armenian National Union, which has declared an independent Armenian Government known as the Amargus Republic in this district.

Aintab has been under siege by the Turks since March 8. It was twice relieved by the French, but again re-invested by Turkish Nationalist troops. Two hundred women and 700 Armenian children were taken from the place on June 1, by three American women workers of the Near East Relief, which is still operating in the city, with the permission of the besieging Turks.

Roads Held by Turkish Nationalists

Dr. Boyd also reports that Dr. George C. Doolittle, director of Near East Relief activities at Aleppo, Syria, is attempting to reach Urfa and Mardin with supplies, but that the roads in this district are held by bands of Turkish Nationalists, and that it is not considered safe to send either relief workers or supplies without safe conduct from the Nationalistic authorities.

Three American relief workers are also being held in readiness to be sent into Marash as soon as the way is open. Marash has been cut off since January 21. Dr. Doolittle states, however, that it is the intention of the French to take the full territory assigned to France under the mandate over Syria and the agreement with the British by an extended campaign, if necessary. The French military authorities have stopped all relief supplies intended for Killis. Dr. Doolittle reports, though, there are 1000 Armenians in Killis, without food and in pitiable state.

No Christians are allowed to leave or enter Urfa, he adds, though the Arabs circulate freely. Urfa has been under siege since February 9, though the American Near East Relief has operated in the city up to the present with the permission of the Turkish Nationalist commanders.

Philantronic League Proceedings

Charles V. Vickrey of New York City, secretary of the Near East Relief, attended the international conference of the Philantronic League at Geneva, September 10 to 13, as delegate from the United States, and has called the office of the Near East Relief that 70 delegates, representing the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and other countries discussed the future of Armenia and consulted as to the steps to be taken to secure the protection of Armenia and the Armenians and to obtain from the League of Nations and the governments of the countries represented at the conference, the rights accorded to subject races by the Treaty of Versailles. Speakers at the sessions of the conference paid tributes to the work the United States had done in saving the Armenian people from starvation and annihilation.

TRADE IN HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday).—A number of English business houses have formed an Anglo-Hungarian company in Budapest for the sale and distribution of textiles, with a capital of 12,000,000 kroner. The formation of the company will facilitate the importation of British goods.

## CRISIS IN FRANCE OVER PRESIDENCY

Impending Resignation of Paul  
Deschanel and Necessity of  
Choosing Successor Occupies  
Political Circles in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Wednesday).—All the newspapers today confirm the announcement made in The Christian Science Monitor some time ago that the resignation of Paul Deschanel from the Presidency is imminent. A crisis of a serious character is open. An official communication confirms the rumors which had been in circulation. Mr. Deschanel is completely unable to fulfill his functions. The Council of Ministers will occupy itself with the question from a constitutional viewpoint on Friday.

The visit of the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Steeg to Aix-les-Bains had reference to the present position. The exact date when the resignation will be made public and a National Assembly called at Versailles to elect Mr. Deschanel's successor may be decided on Friday in general, but the two houses of Parliament must be convoked to approve the arrangements, and this may necessitate some delay.

Mr. Deschanel was to have received the new German Ambassador, who would present a letter of credit, but this reception is understood to be canceled. Various commissions, notably the Finance Commission, are to meet at once.

Mr. Peret, president of the Chamber of Deputies, who is mentioned as a possible candidate, left Paris this morning and this is taken to mean that he does not wish to be a candidate at Versailles.

Many names are canvassed. Raymond Poincaré, former President, has already intimated that he will not accept his old post, and Alexander Millerand, the Premier, is said by his entourage not to be a prospective candidate. It would be wrong, however, to regard them as definitely removed from the list of candidates, for in exactly the same way Mr. Clemenceau refused till the last moment to be put forward.

Charles Jonnart, Leon Bourgeois, George Leygues, Jules Pams, Alexander Ribot, General DeCastelnau and, above all, Marshal Foch, are chiefly mentioned as possible successors.

The news had caused a great sensation in France, where, only last week, papers declared that Mr. Deschanel was about to emerge from his retirement and resume his duties.

CANTU AGENTS FAIL  
TO GET A HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representatives of the Cantu Junta have been endeavoring to present the claims of Esteban Cantu for restoration to power as Governor of Lower California to the State Department here, but so far they have been unsuccessful. The President de la Junta followed his present policy of refusing to permit Cantu to return, something would happen.

Just before Governor Cantu left Lower California, the Cantu contentions were presented in writing to an official of the State Department, and some newspaper articles appeared favoring his cause. It was learned yesterday, however, that at no time has the State Department considered seriously Governor Cantu's plea that he be recognized as a belligerent.

While admitting that supply and demand are in the long run the chief factors in price-fixing, Mr. Howard expressed his belief that intelligent and systematically planned marketing would do much to "smooth out the unnecessary alternating high and low spots."

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## END OF AUSTRALIAN LABOR DISPUTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office SYDNEY, New South Wales (Wednesday).—Although he had arranged to attend the Geneva conference, the political situation will keep W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, in Australia, and Senator E. D. Millen will be Australia's sole representative. The second peace loan of £25,000,000 has been oversubscribed.

The threatened strike of engineers and other workers, who are claiming a 44-hour week, has been abandoned, the men's leaders having accepted the government's proposal to make the matter a subject of legislation.

A long struggle has been ended by the graziers conceding in most cases a shorter working day to the shearers.

## PLAN TO STABILIZE THE GRAIN MARKET

Agricultural Interests Take Steps  
to Promote Vast Cooperative  
Association to Reduce the Ex-  
pense of Handling and Selling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Organized agricultural interests are at work on a plan to stabilize the grain market and eliminate unnecessary handling costs and selling expenses by the formation of a cooperative marketing association on the most gigantic scale ever attempted, it was announced yesterday by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

A committee of 17 agricultural experts has been appointed for the purpose of investigating the subject of grain distribution in all its phases, it was stated. Before deciding on a definite plan for cooperative organization of the grain interests in this country, it was announced, that the committee will make a study of the various cooperative associations now in successful operation in the middle west, in western Canada and in California.

The plan which is finally adopted is expected to combine the best features of these other organizations.

In pointing out the need for such an action by agricultural interests, Mr. Howard called attention to the growing dissatisfaction said to prevail among the farmers, and especially grain growers, because of the many useless charges levied against the grain crop between the producer and the consumer, all of which, in the opinion of those who have investigated the subject, could be eliminated by the adoption of a proper marketing scheme.

Another occasion of severe losses to the farmer which was claimed could be eliminated was the sharp and rapid price fluctuations. In regard to this, Mr. Howard said, in part:

"I desire to deny emphatically that any policy or plan involving price-fixing has been decided on by the American Farm Bureau Federation, or any committee appointed by it. We desire merely to evolve a marketing system which will eliminate useless handling costs, unnecessary selling expenses, ruinous price fluctuation due to market juggling and speculation, and so to coordinate supply and demand as to insure that on one hand the producer receives the cost of production, plus a reasonable and living profit, and on the other hand the consumer gets an adequate and uninterrupted food supply at the least possible mark-up over actual costs."

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JAPAN AND AMERICA  
TO NEGOTIATE RACE  
ISSUE IN CALIFORNIA

Ambassador at Washington Au-  
thorized to Begin Formal Dis-  
cussions—Tokyo May Agree  
to Barring More Immigration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The informal discussions, which have been in progress for some time between the State Department and the Japanese Embassy relative to the proposed land legislation in California and the friction growing out of the strong anti-Japanese sentiment that has developed on the Pacific coast have ended, and formal negotiations looking toward an early settlement are about to begin, it was announced at the Department of State yesterday. It was indicated that the subject had been well covered in the informal discussions which have been going on for some six weeks. Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, it was learned, has been authorized by his government to take up the entire question of Japanese immigration and the treatment of Japanese in America with the State Department. While the department is confident that an understanding will be reached, it was admitted that the matter about to be taken up was one of the most difficult that had come up for some time.

Question Considered National

While this government was sounded by the Japanese Ambassador during the informal discussions, and representations were made as to what would be an acceptable solution to the Japanese officials, were unwilling to state whether these representations constituted in their opinion a basis for a formal treaty such as would effectively put an end to friction which is admitted to be potential of trouble.

There is no indication so far that the State of California is going to call a halt on the referendum vote scheduled for November 2, or that the State Department can through "moral suasion" prevent the people of California from registering their wishes on the question of the Oriental in their midst.

On the other hand, the Department of State is determined that the question shall be regarded and treated as a national question and not as a local one, or one peculiar to the Pacific coast; that it must be treated as a national and international issue. Action by California before the State Department can accomplish an agreement with the Japanese Government would put the United States in an embarrassing position and complicate relations between the two countries, it is pointed out.

The Japanese Position

It is expected that the Japanese representatives here will seek to controvert the facts laid before the State Department by Gov. William D. Stephens of California as a result of an inquiry conducted by the state board of control, which seeks to show that the situation in California constitutes a menace and that the Japanese Government has permitted the existing understanding with this country to be violated and the regulations systematically evaded.

The negotiations will proceed almost directly to the larger questions of Japanese immigration to the United States and the treatment accorded Japanese already resident here. It has been indicated that Japan is not seriously concerned over proposals to put the barriers up against further immigration. It was stated on excellent authority, in fact, that Japan would consent to the barring of Japanese laborers from the United States, but would insist in return that the Japanese already lawfully residing in the United States should be accorded the same treatment as the nationals of any other country.

Japan, it is indicated, will be willing to enter into a treaty giving assurance that Japanese laborers would not be permitted to migrate to the United States on condition that such an agreement should be so worded as not to establish or recognize an axiom of discrimination against the Japanese people.

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Demand Raises Crucial Question

The demand, however, for equal rights for the Japanese already resident in this country raises a crucial question, and it is doubted here if California would accept as a solution an agreement based on such a concession to the Japanese demand for "equality of treatment."

With the referendum of November 2 approaching, there is no indication that the anti-Japanese sentiment on the Pacific slope is abating. Under the leadership of westerners, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in annual national encampment here, adopted a stringent resolution yesterday calling for the exclusion of all Japanese immigrants, and demanding the abrogation of the "gentlemen's agreement" and the amending of the United States Constitution in such a way as to make children born in this country of Japanese parents ineligible for citizenship.

The resolution set out in its preamble that the situation in California and the rest of the Pacific coast was no longer a local, but a national question. This was the view set forth recently by Warren G. Harding, the Republican presidential candidate. It is





Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### Red Plows for China

Chinese farmers are becoming more and more interested in American farm tools, and as time goes on a steadily increasing number of such implements will undoubtedly be made in the United States and sent overseas to do their appointed work in the soil of China. Very likely, too, for such is the implied advice of John H. Reiser, dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking—such tools will be painted red and lettered with a Chinese name. The college is studying the Chinese farmer, his practical needs and his customary habits of mind, and it appears that, whereas the American farmer's plow is often painted blue, the Chinese farmer likes his plow painted red. Also he prefers to work with a plow bearing a Chinese name rather than any other name, and what is true of a plow is presumably true of other agricultural implements.

### The Jews in Australia

An enthusiastic welcome was received by Israel Cohen when he landed in the Commonwealth as special emissary to the Jewish communities of Australasia, India, and the Far East. Australian soldiers played a large part in the liberation of Palestine, and the fact that to Britain has been given the mandate to administer Palestine increased the interest in the Zionist movement and Mr. Cohen. Although a part of the Jewish people in Australia are not in favor of a Jewish state, believing that it would not be in the best interests of Jews throughout the world, Mr. Cohen has had no reason to complain of lack of generosity. The wealthy Jews of the Commonwealth have always given freely to patriotic and charitable appeals, and their response to this call from their own kinsfolk was spontaneous. In Melbourne more than £6000 was raised in one night in a small hall.

Mr. Cohen paid outspoken tribute to the British Empire for its assistance in the attainment of Jewish ideals. Many Australians felt that the enthusiasm of the Jewish people for Great Britain struck a most welcome note.

### The Human Newspaper

Even with a much more serious shortage of paper there is little likelihood that the "human newspaper" (as it, or he, might be called) which at one time told the news in France will make another appearance. The human newspaper, as a writer in the Youth's Companion tells of him, appeared in France at about the time when journalism was beginning in England with the publication of printed "news letters," and was more an excuse for beggary than an exact rendering of authentic news. It was a one-man enterprise. The single individual who constituted himself a newspaper stood on the street corner, shouted his budget of items in a loud voice, and then passed round his hat for whatever the listeners wished to pay him. Sometimes the enterprise may have been carried on with a reasonable amount of money, but as the account of him comes down to us the human newspaper was an undesirable citizen.

While it lasted the occupation attracted a good many persons, and the story goes that several of them would meet at night in a tavern, compare notes, collect gossip, and "make up" their vocal newspapers for the next day. They got their news from official government announcements and mouth-to-mouth rumors; they picked up information, more or less reliable, about public men, travel and foreign affairs, and, of course, local happenings and crimes; and each made his budget interesting to hearers according to his own talent.

### The Birds of the Andes

Costa Rica, which is about the same size as the state of West Virginia, has more than 65 species of land birds, whereas in all America north of Mexico only about 500 species are known, according to Dr. Frank M. Chapman, curator of the department of birds of the American Museum of Natural History.

But South America, Dr. Chapman finds, is far richer in bird life than Central America. In the Andean regions of Colombia "where mountains with their feet in the tropics rear their heads far above the limits of

perpetual snow," trained observers saw more than 1150 species of land birds, or twice as many as exist in the United States, Canada and Greenland. This is accounted for, he says, not only by the highly diversified and favorable climatic conditions, but also by the fact that in tropical South America birds are practically non-migratory. The Andes, from base to summit, are divided into four distinct zones, he explains, tropical, sub-tropical, temperate and alpine and each has its own species of birds. Indeed the zones are so sharply defined that where the slope is steep one may pass from one zone to another on foot in less than 10 minutes and, at the same time, find an almost entirely different set of birds. Conditions are quite different at sea-level, he adds. One may go from the tropical upper Amazon 3000 miles to its mouth and find less difference in the general bird population than in an altitude of 3000 feet in the Andes.

### Panamas in San Pablo

In San Pablo, Colombia, everybody knows how to weave Panama hats: in all the history of the town, says the traveler, Harry A. Franck, describing it in the Wide World Magazine, it appears there has been just one boy too stupid to learn how to weave a hat. One wonders, what became of him when he grew up. Not every one, to be sure, is as adept as the government telegraph operator who managed six hats a week, week in, week out, as a side line to his telegraphic duties; but skill sufficient to turn an honest penny at the craft seemed to Mr. Franck, universal, and in San Pablo some wove hats for a livelihood and some for pin money. In the colloquial speech of their northern neighbors, "everybody was doing it."

But many as are the Panama hats that begin in San Pablo, it is the way of the Panama hat to be finished somewhere else. The hat, one may fairly say, goes through many hands before it reaches a head. A reed somewhat like the sugar cane in appearance furnishes the so-called "straw"; the citizen of San Pablo, boy, girl, man, or woman, works with strips of material into which the young leaf of this plant has been cut, and the finer the strips, the more expensive the Panama hat. Starting at the crown, the weaver does most of the hat, but leaves the edge of the brim to be finished by some more expert weaver in the establishment of a wholesale dealer. Thus unfinished the hats leave San Pablo in bales, one hat fitted inside another, and the "patient mule" bears them to Pasto, where the weaving is finished, the hats dried and bleached and rubbed with starch, to make them white, and finally shaped for market.

An observer might think that the last stage in the making of the Panama hat would be its destruction. The hat is placed on a block, and a man or boy attacks it with a wooden mallet, pounding it long and vigorously. When the pounding is over the Panama hat is ready for export.

### Water-Buttales

A sign of the times from China. At Canton Christian College there are Chinese gentlemen—"gentlemen," says a writer in Asia, "of a class that formerly considered work with the hands degrading"—taking care of and studying a model herd of water-buffaloes. If they were capable of such an emotion the situation would probably surprise the water-buffaloes, for long as water-buffaloes have been a common factor in Chinese agriculture, and their wide horns and clumsy figures almost inevitable in a southern China landscape, they have never before been "studied" in an agricultural school, to say nothing of being studied by gentlemen.

But the Chinese gentlemen of the present, or at any rate some of them, are interested in the future of China, and as that future must necessarily be agricultural, these particular gentlemen are interested in improving the water-buffalo. His temper is probably acceptable enough as it is, for, although cross with strangers, the water-buffalo is gentle with those he knows. A small boy, sitting on his back and sometimes playing a flute, controls him easily; and whoever has seen the creature dragging plow or harrow through the swampy rice fields will probably agree that "water-buffalo" is a proper name for him.

### Australian Envoy at Washington

The Australian Prime Minister recently announced the intention of his government to appoint a high commissioner at Washington, who will be able to speak for Australia when misrepresentations are uttered by visiting archbishops or others. This announcement has raised the interesting question of diplomatic standing. It is recognized by many in Australia that while the appointment of a Canadian minister at Washington may be considered as precedent for the Commonwealth to follow, Canada stands in a different position, inasmuch as the Canadian Minister at Washington has been appointed by the King as an assistant to the British Ambassador and will represent the Empire at Washington in the Ambassador's absence. Should Australia's high commissioner be given diplomatic status, it is always possible that America might send a diplomatic representative to the Commonwealth, and once this door was open Australia could hardly refuse Japan a similar representation. If America and Japan can negotiate with Australia direct, then the British Empire ceases to speak with a united voice, and delicate international adjustments might seem inevitable. Such a result is evidently not desired by Australia, and it is probable that the Commonwealth will consent to some arrangement whereby Britain shall still represent the Empire on all imperial questions.

## FOYNES, LIMERICK COUNTY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
The charming little village of Foynes in County Limerick was called by the English in Queen Elizabeth's time the "Gates of the Shannon," and has frequently been pointed out as the model village of the county.

To the improvement and beautifying of the place Lord Montagu has given a lifetime of devoted work and thought. To him is due the establish-



The Shannon at Foynes

### "R. F. D."

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
The white ribbon of the sandy road stretched, with slight winding, straight through the town that was scarcely more than a hamlet, and on across the meadows to the county seat beyond the faint jagged line of Barker's Hill. Here and there, on either side of the road, were demure frame dwellings or huddles of silver-gray farm buildings. Ripening wheat waved gently and whispered a little in the breeze.

Moving specks of white that were hens moved about grassy front yards or squabbled with determination over sudden finds. A buff-colored cow stood patiently under a dignified old apple tree, and families of kittens, absurdly unsteady on their legs, sprawled over several back doorsteps. Across the fields came irregularly, the purr of mowing machines, the occasional "whoa" and "giddyap" of haying farmers. Locusts sung their buzzing song with cheerful constancy.

Far off, against the blue of the hill, was a moving speck. As it came nearer there could be heard, at first disconnectedly and then momentarily growing a little more definite, the tinkling of a bell. The speck assumed the shape of a wagon, a curious affair of antique design and of dazzling canary color. At every closer hand the color scheme became more eccentric by the full contrast to the frank sorrel hue of the horse that ambled between its shafts. The bell had the care-free sound of a child's laugh. The feet of the horse made no noise as they scuffed up clouds of misty dust.

Somewhere a screen door banged, with a little whine of over-exercised spring. A woman in faded print came around to the front of her cottage, hastily brushing flour from her hands with her checked apron, and looking in wandering strands of hair.

A man or two came from the shadowy interiors of barns and sheds. A small boy appeared suddenly from the delicate waving green of an asparagus bed. A grandsire with the pages of a county paper fluttering in his fingers. A sniffing dog or two, suspicious and interested.

The wagon, with the small sign, "U. S. Mail," holding itself in stiff pride against the front peak of the cart, came steadily along—near enough for those who waited to hear the pleasant creak of the axles which the driver had not corrected in several years. Came near enough for them to see the angular brown face with its sharp, kindly eyes peering over the horse's head at them. Near enough to hear the man's usual "Wal-wal—quite a welcome!" party I heh this mawlin'—ain't it?" If those words had not been forthcoming it would have been a catastrophe. One does not break the customs of years lightly.

Tongues wagged. Others joined the little knot standing there in the sun that beat down on the white road. The sorrel horse wiggled silken ears in appreciation of the daily offering of rosy apples. Several bulky rolls of newspapers changed hands. A letter with a foreign stamp caused a flutter of excitement and a rose-colored card which must be duly and somewhat cautiously signed was finally given in exchange for a bundle of treasure (already beginning to spill from its paper wrappings) from a mail-order house.

"Wal, folks—s'pose y'all all be here t'morra—" which was the accepted phraseology of the carrier on his daily departure.

The little knot dispersed. The boy wandered back to the asparagus bed, scuffling bare feet as he went. One of the dogs sat complacently in the road, watching the departing cart. A locust buzzed with great vigor, somewhere close by. The mowing machine sang in a field out of sight. The kittens slept in furry heaps.

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world will take Australia from us." As an immediate necessity for defense purposes, rapid means of communication are recognized as essential. At present the transport of troops from Melbourne to Port Darwin takes six or seven weeks. If all the troops which Australia could put into the field were sent to the northern territory port almost a year would be occupied in the transport. In these circumstances more railways, especially those running to the north of Australia, would seem a vital strategic necessity.

## YOUNG CHINA IN AMERICA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
There were, of course, many thoughtful moments during the deliberations of the young Chinese students lately gathered in conference at the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor. But the earnestness of youth is a mood put on for the special occasion, worn with decorum in rehearsal for a necessary, permanent state of behavior later on. So the really important thing to record of these young people is the manner of their play. In this they were delightful.

They had met, let it be understood, to talk among themselves of things important to their future, and the future of the Motherland from which they are in temporary exile. Intense national consciousness animated them all, joined with a vivid knowledge of the political issues now occupying the attention of China. Though they agreed that universal peace was a blessing the world had as yet failed properly to appreciate, they were careful to repudiate any idea of compromise in the settlement of their differences with Japan. "Shantung or nothing," said they, in effect.

They are all studying economics, sociology, and modern business methods. Here and there one finds an elastic young oriental intelligence managing somehow to include Western philosophy and religion. But for the most part, in these things they remain Chinese.

Of the 200 students attending the conference, probably a fourth were young women, free of foot, serene of smile, wearing unfamiliar freedoms with Eastern dignity, level-minded and comradely among their new associates, the men of their own country.

These girl students are the most interesting development of Young China in America. They give, if anything, swifter welcome to Western ethical codes than do the men. They are, if anything, more splendidly daring in their acceptance of all forms of modern progress. But they possess an inconquerable regard for traditional loveliness, and continue to wear their austere, beautiful, native dress, virtually unmodified by our haphazard modes, throughout their student period here.

In all their official debates they were Chinese, and very stern and true to form in the rôle of serious young folk with the world on their shoulders. The onlooker saw upon them the signs of their stored centuries of accumulated wisdom. Not until they relaxed, and played, did one perceive gratefully how young they were.

First and longest step away from orthodoxy was this: they danced, in boy and girl pairs, to the rhythms of a hurrying American fox trot. Dancing is not an approved pastime in Amoy. "I mean to introduce this step in Amoy," said one blithe young person whose green silk jacket matched her carved jade hairpins. It was easy to understand from her tone that introducing the fox trot in Amoy was a pioneering adventure of the first order.

A group of players from several universities gave an entertainment in the college auditorium, an impromptu affair, marked by originality and humor. A row of crouching students served as footlights, two others symbolized curtains, while several others were marked as scenery; between acts they would shift themselves about neatly, signifying that the stage was now re-set, and the play could go on.

These miniature plays were excellent examples of slly oriental humor. They were for the most part played in native costume by impersonators of familiar types taken from the Chinese drama—street singers, tragedians, warriors, and comedy characters.

During the nine days of talk, meetings, and recreation, which included much tennis, swimming, basket ball and soccer, there was in evidence a modest-looking young man usually armed with a huge megaphone. He was that official beloved of all college athletic enthusiasts—the yell master. Ah, but he was a yell master with a difference! When he yelled, he yelled all over, from his toes to his eyebrows. The students loved him, and a lift of his finger was enough to bring them to their feet, their voices raised in rhythmic roarings. Many American students from Michigan

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University who aspire to lead their classes in the gentle pastime of cheering at football games were seen sitting at the feet of this gifted youth during a tennis final. He would leap and spiral in the air, arms up, his mobile face a mask of subtle, clever comedy.

"Chung hua! Ming hua!" he would shout, swaying sidewise to the earth, feet apart, his body all angles like one of the Greek letters, it doesn't matter which one. "Chung hua! Ming hua!" he would shout again, swaying fast to the opposite side, his clenched fist hammering out the tempo, his voice rising above the 200 voices shouting gayly with him, the overtones sounding and meeting suddenly like the clang of gongs. "Chung hua! Ming hua! Hu-ra!" they yelled as one voice.

Freely translated, it means, "Hurrah for China!" or something quite as harmless and heartfelt. But the words are full of meaning to these heroic young exiles who are here, very frankly, for exactly all that they can gather to themselves of knowledge to give again to China. Swiftly they are gathering up the strongly spun threads of Western practical methods, swiftly they will return to old China, there to weave them into the national fabric, always jealously careful in no wise to destroy the ancient sacred patterns fashioned by their ancestors.

### Shaw's Memory of Bonnets

George Bernard Shaw, one sometimes thinks, was the best suffragette of them all, for his wit has been the scythe that cut down much tall unreasonable grass, and father and mother went to the play, laughed at themselves, came home, and somehow felt informed as to the reasonable ways of the younger generation. Writing in McCall's Magazine, on "Woman Since 1860," he says:

"When at the age of 20 I left Ireland, and changed my own period abruptly by jumping into London, I ceased to notice what women wore, or indeed what men wore. When my play entitled 'The Philanderer' was first rehearsed, more than 20 years after it was written and published, one of the actresses came to me and said: 'In the stage direction it says that I am to wear a bonnet. What is a bonnet? Do you mean a toque?' I was utterly amazed. A policeman asking me what a lamp-post was could not have seemed more incredible than a woman asking what a bonnet was. The bonnet had vanished for a quarter of a century without my having noticed it."

"When I was a child a bonnet, with its rose-strewn border, its strings, and its curtain, was as familiar as the sun at noon. You may see it yet in the pictures of Ford Madox Brown and the pre-Raphaelites in its quiddity. It was made of straw, shaped like a coal-scuttle. The face was framed in the rim of the scuttle and separated from it by a fringe or ruffling of tulle (the border), garnished with flowers. It was tied under the chin by a bow of broad silk ribbons (the strings), colored to taste. And at the back of the neck there was a crinoline called the curtain, which was the hardest part of it for a modern woman to believe in."

"Something of this quaint headgear survives in the bonnet of the Salvation Lass, and in the sunbonnet. It shrank up into the princess bonnet of the eighteen eighties, which was only a little dab of something on the top of the head, but was still tied on under the chin by 'strings.' When the strings disappeared there was no more bonnet; and I lived in a dream of childish memories until the lady in 'The Philanderer' awoke me."

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## CHINA CLAY AND PAPER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Many years ago a writer said that china clay was a product that might be quite as useful to Cornwall as her tin mines. Few people realize the part that china clay plays in the production of paper, and when the white hills of china clay are seen from the train as the holiday maker is whirled into the furthest county of England, he little thinks that it will form part of his reading as he lies in the sun on the shimmering sands.

"China clay, which may perhaps be better described as a mineral than a chemical, makes up as much as 20 per cent or more of the raw material used in some papers to give body and finish," says a writer in a recent issue of the China Clay Trade Review, and to the man idly turning over his magazine on the sands, or the man at home thinking what paper he wants to beautify his house, it may not be uninteresting to hear something of the process which is soe through in the pulp and paper mills. Like every other industry the manufacture of pulp and paper could not proceed without the help of chemical processes. Sulphate pulp mills use more than an eighth of a ton of sulphur per ton of pulp, and a little less lime or a little more limestone, the sulphur being burned, and the gas bubbled through lime water or passed into a tower full of limestone over which water trickles. The result is the bisulphite of lime solution or "acid," used for cooking the wood.

Soda pulp mills use large amounts of soda-ash, and lime by the carload. In the sulphate pulp mills, the principal chemicals are lime and salt cake. The bulk chemicals used in the paper mills are more varied and are required in smaller amounts per ton. Paper is made resistant to penetration by water and ink by sizing. Resin is the chief material used for this purpose. Glue is used to produce a surface sizing, and starch and sodium silicate are used to give finish, hardness and rattle to the paper. The bleaching of rags and wood pulp introduces several substances. If the mill makes its own bleach, common salt will be decomposed by an electric current and the chlorine gas which is formed passed into a solution to form a bleaching agent. For making coated papers the basis is usually clay in sulphate or satin white aluminium oxide and calcium sulphate.

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## A VIENNESE APPEAL TO ALLIED POWERS

Professor Brockhausen Makes Appeal to Reparations Commission to Remember Austria's Services to Western Europe

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—With mingled curiosity and anxiety, Vienna and more or less all Austria, is waiting to see what the Reparations Commission will do for this country. The Austrian section of the commission under the chairmanship of Sir William Goode, K. B. E., has just begun its work in quarters comprising some 200 rooms in the Ministry of War. The commission is made up of representatives of nine countries, who with their assistants, secretaries, stenographers and messengers make up a veritable army of officials.

What will be the outcome of their labors in the question of settling the more serious part of the population, who see their beloved country hastening to ruin. Dr. Karl Brockhausen, one of the foremost professors in the University of Vienna, makes an eloquent appeal to the commission to remember the great services Austria has rendered to western Europe in past centuries and not to listen only to the councils of these states which have broken away from the old monarchy and are now actuated by the bitterest hatred against their former fellow citizens. Dr. Brockhausen writes as follows:

Governed by Foreigners

"Vienna today is governed by foreigners. They have conquered us and their Reparations Commission has come here to determine what we have to do and at the same time to decide whether we shall continue even to exist. Our life depends upon their discretion and upon their good will."

"What should be our attitude to the commission? Shall we beg for mercy and throw ourselves at their feet like whimpering hounds? We might, it seems to me, do something more dignified and at the same time more beneficial. We can offer to the governors entering our city some words of introduction and explanation, such as a guide gives to a visitor coming for the first time into a strange place. We might say to these foreigners: 'Gentlemen, consider that you are standing upon ground sanctified by history and that you, coming from western Europe, have every reason to enter this land with reverence and even with awe. Look upon the memorials standing in front of the City Hall. Among them Bishop Kolowitz, and Count Starhemberg and only a few steps away, in front of the university, Burgomaster Liebenberg. These tell you of the terrible Turkish invasions in which this city withstood and crushed the stormy attacks of Islam, threatening the whole of western Europe. Three Viennese—a bishop, a count and a citizen—led the defense of the city and, deserted by the reigning house—the court used in these times of peril to remove its quarters to Linz or still further west—the citizens and students of Vienna held with their bodies, the fiercely bombarded walls, and that is why these monuments are so fitly placed before our City Hall and university."

"That your countries thus protected by us should attain peace and prosperity, comfort and liberty, while in spite of a higher intellectual culture, remained for centuries crippled and distressed; that we kept back, not only the Turkish, but all other floods of invasion from the East—all this should give you cause for reflection when you come here with the feelings of victors."

**Firm Against Bolshevism**  
"But if, worthy sirs, you should smilingly remark that all this happened in times long past and well-nigh forgotten, then may one point out that in the year 1919, when the red flames of Bolshevism burst out all around us, not only in Russia, but also in Budapest and Munich, we, amid all our distress, stood firm—again protecting the West, which now will judge over us."

"But we understand: into your hearts we have no entry, for others have won that; neighbors who stabbed us in the back. The East we have withstood, but the West has conquered us, and tender reminiscences can only slightly influence the decisions of inaccessible conquerors whose commission have now come here to pluck the financial, after the political fruits of victory."

"The political and national question of those territories which once formed the old Austria, you, as the undisputed arbiters of Europe, have already settled. Now comes the financial reorganization. May we be permitted to ask a modest question? Will the financial dictates be the logical continuance of the political and national dictates? If yes, then we may well fold our hands in our laps and await your decisions. In the dictation of peace, you did not hear us—our enemies had your ear exclusively—and, the consequences?"

**Masters of the World**  
"For some two years, we have lain down our arms and you are so to say, the masters of the world. During the war, you enunciated magnificent principles, according to which, you promised to create a new and better world. Only the wicked German people prevented the performance of these ideals (so you said at the time); therefore this hindrance must be removed and also Austria laid in ruins. You have achieved all this—and the consequences? What does your new political and national, creation look like?"

From the Danube to the Caucasus, Europe is a chaos of nations fighting one another, a territory of terrorism and counter-terrorism. As far as the eye can see from Vienna to the east, nothing but ruin. Certainly, worthy sirs, you are not exactly guilty of this terrible condition; certainly you have not directly willed it, for you are also suffering because Europe has become a moribund portion of the world. But to pass in the time of your supremacy, in any case, this condition has come and therefore you cannot evade the responsibility for what has happened while you were the lord protectors of Europe."

"Perhaps you will look back a little over the pages of history and compare those countries where our influence, our statesmanship and our perseverance kept this chaos of nations in some semblance of peaceful order. It would appear as though poor Europe might have been spared streams of bloodshed in the period after the war and the entente avoided disastrous failure if they had not so coldly rejected our experiences, gained in centuries; and therefore we might now, without being presumptuous, venture to ask: 'Have your political successes had such results, that you will repeat in the financial questions, the same lack of mutual sympathy? Will you also this time, lend your ears to our political and national foes and only hear our views in a casual manner, because you have already formed your opinions?'"

"You come into our land like a conqueror, he enters the ruined temples of an old cultural state; every remembrance of its former greatness must compel your admiration. And now the question is, with what intentions do you come? Will you make the reconstruction possible? In that case we will heartily cooperate with you and do our utmost to help. For as so often in European history it will happen again that the great central and European world will nourish millions of men and women and will not go under. Thus, you may need our counsel and cooperation more than your mentality suspects."

## SYRIAN TOWNS GET AIRCRAFT WARNINGS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—French military aeroplanes recently flew over the towns of Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Hama and threw down a proclamation from General Gouraud, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Levant and High Commissioner in Syria. It read in part as follows: "Syria: At the moment when your government is urging you on to war and is going to bring misfortunes on your country, I address myself to you to tell you why you are going to fight."

"You have been told that France wished to colonize you, to enslave you. —A lie!" "France has accepted from the Peace Conference the mandate over Syria. It is her desire and her duty to fulfill this mandate, but, faithful to her generous past, she sees in the fulfillment of the mandate, the interest, the prosperity of the country, under the guarantee of the independence of the Syrian populations already solemnly recognized. She wishes to give the aid of her technicians to organize better the general services and of her capital for bringing to fruition the local riches."

"Respectful toward all liberties, and in particular concerning liberty of conscience, France will guarantee to all without exception, but will not permit one sect to encroach upon the rights of the others. She consents to let the local authorities exercise their powers, but on the condition that this power is not exercised against her, despite the engagements entered into."

"Moreover, you are not ignorant, Syrians, that the Damascus Government, instigated by an extremist minority, has overstepped all bounds in pursuing the most aggressive policy against France. It has refused the use of the railway from Ryak to Aleppo to the French troops which have been for some months fighting the Turks in defense of Syria. It has inundated the French zone with rebel hands to whom it has furnished oficers, arms and munitions to come and massacre the defenseless villagers. In prohibiting the new Syrian money and the export of cereals, it has raised an economic barrier between Damascus and the coast, it has done you the greatest injury; then, in order to maintain this insane policy, it has overburdened you with taxes and imposed upon you obligatory military service, not for the defense of your independence and your liberties, which are not menaced, but to ensure the interests of politicians, many of whom do not belong to your country."

"France has been patient because she is strong, but all patience has a limit. If Damascus refuses the hand that France is holding out to her and decides upon war, theirs will be the responsibility."

"On account of a feeling of humanity common to all the French, I have not the intention of employing aeroplanes against the unarmed populations, but on the condition that not one French subject, nor one Christian is massacred. If massacres take place they will be followed by the most terrible reprisals by way of the air."

"All those, animated by an ardent and pure patriotism, who wish for the peace and wealth of their country, will refuse to go to war and will be with us. It is to them that I appeal in the name of France and of Syria."

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## HOW KING ALFONSO REGARDED THE WAR

Spanish King Is Said to Have Suggested His Intervention With the Object of Detaching Austria From Central Powers

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on September 14 and 15.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—In the previous relations, as they have reached Madrid from Paris, the King of Spain has been represented as forecasting to a French diplomatist the probable course of the European war from 1917 to the end, and suggesting that he should intervene with the object of trying to detach Austria from the central powers for the Allies' own good. "You must understand," he went on, "that I am not taking into my head the idea of a direct intervention on the side of England or Germany. I am not anxious to separate the two dogs. Besides I think you understand the sentiments I hold toward the German Emperor. We regard each other across a dozen years, since the indictment of Vigo which you must have heard of, in a more or less distorted form."

"When I was 18 years of age the Emperor William nominated me colonel of one of his regiments. It is the custom, and also he thought that it might annoy you. Some months later he comes to Vigo; I go to welcome him on board his ship after having donned the simple 'tenue de jour' (field-grey) on the advice of his military attaché. During the journey I practiced all alone in my carriage how to make the stiff and very Prussian salutations so as to make a good impression upon him. On reaching the bridge I saw that everybody about him was in full uniform, and I understood the howler that I had been made to make. But what was more serious was that on coming before him I forgot all the stiffness, all the little exercises, that I had just been performing and I burst out laughing. He made me an object of reproach before the whole of his staff and before mine, and you know how much I like that sort of thing! He remarked upon my want of ceremony, the incorrectness of my uniform, and so on. But, I said, 'it was your (ton) military attaché who misinformed me!' 'What?' he retorted, 'Your (ton) military attaché!' Have I by some chance given you permission to 'thee' and 'thou' me?' 'And have I myself given you a similar authorization?' I answered him. And the scene continued in such tones."

**The Emperor's Tricks**

"Since that time there have been no dry tricks that he has not tried to practice on me, especially on the occasion of my first visit to Germany. Three weeks ago he sent to me through my cousin the Emperor of Austria, the text of the German note on the blockades, two days before it was made public. He asked me to make known to him my view of it as a comrade and a friend. I limited myself to answering him, 'I think you are absolutely mad.' Eight days later my government sent him a longer and more considered answer, which he could not have enjoyed any more than the first. If ever I were intrusted with any task I would act directly with the Emperor and on the Hungarians. The Emperor Charles is no eagle, you know. But it does not matter what he is. I appreciate him as is convenient, because considerations of family have never prevented me from calling men and things by their name."

"The court of Vienna is a jumble of intrigues amid which the new Emperor is not comfortably situated, but he is well disposed, and one might assist him. I know his court better than he does. I knew the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. He laughed in his sleeve at the good turn he was going to do his nephew Charles, the present Emperor, in doing him out of the crown in favor of his own son, who, you know, could not inherit it. I saw the successive elevations of the Duchess of Hohenberg, whom I had known as a lady of honor on one of her visits to Madrid. Through my uncle, the Archduke Frederick, we have been made aware of everything."

**Mixing the Armies**  
"For some time I have been taking care of my relations with the court of Vienna, and without disclosing my object. I consider carefully the distribution of the German and Austrian armies on the western front. The Germans mix up a part of their army with the Austrian Army, but this mixture is not inextinguishable. I am a patriot; I study the question passionately."

"In this affair," the King concluded, "I am afraid that you French will have too many scruples. You will soon see that everybody will begin to concern themselves with their own business. From the first day of the war Germany has conducted, if not with the government of Petrograd at least."

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least with the Russian ruling classes, a series of intrigues which are veritable negotiations, with the object at first of paralyzing the country and afterward of preparing a separate peace. At this very moment, are you sure that Germany, Austria and Italy have not embarked upon a conversation of their own? Even in the interior of Germany there are intrigues. Who will be German Emperor at the time when you will proceed to negotiate with her? Will he be a Wittelsbach of Bavaria? A Nassau of Württemberg? A new elector of Saxony? In any case he will not be a Hohenzollern if Germany has something to gain by his not being so. All this is just to tell you (and I do not speak haphazard) that one must not be afraid of imagination if one does not wish to be surprised by events."

## BRITISH MOTORS FACE COMPETITION

Reduction in Prices by One Firm Causes Speculation as to Future Effect on Motor Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The cut of £50 in the retail price of a popular one-ton American truck, and of £25 in that of a touring car, has caused no little stir in motor circles in England, and makes the first breach in the inflated prices which have been ruling since the last Olympia exhibition. It marks the beginning of the return to more normal trading, and throws down the gauntlet to the British firms who have been experimenting in mass production.

The cut cannot but have considerable effect on the motor trade generally, although it hits most directly the lighter cars, of which a number of new productions have recently appeared on the market. Indirectly it will also affect the price of side-car outfits. As an example one may take the case of a well-known British side-car outfit advertised in the current issues of the motorcycle journals. The price of this is £220, but this does not include certain necessary fittings such as wind screen and hood, lighting, and so forth. Before it would compare in this respect with the American car in question it would cost another £35, say £240 in all.

**Lower Prices Looked For**

The buyer of this and similar machines, therefore, is faced with the problem of spending that sum on a machine which, though at the top of its class, is not so well protected against the driver, or spending another £10 for a car of double the capacity with protection for both driver and passengers. While there are certain buyers who will always prefer the top of one class rather than the bottom (in price at least) of the next, the comparison sooner or later is bound to effect a reduction in the price of the better side-car combinations.

The three and four wheeler runabouts bear closer comparison because they have greater or lesser pretensions to supply car comfort and protection. During the present year several of these little machines have become very popular by sheer merit of performance in trials and races, and for their general road worthiness in private hands. Taking two of the most popular makes as examples of the three and four wheeler classes the former is priced at £210 and the latter at £230. Both are two seaters with very limited capacity for luggage. Like the side-cars, they score on upkeep economy and on that point alone.

**Little Attention Needed**

In one feature neither runabouts nor side-cars can pretend to hold out superior attractions, i. e. in the matter of attention and time required to keep them in running time. In this feature—especially important to the busy owner-driver—the popular American car scores heavily, and such considerations, coupled with the new price, will still further increase its popularity in the British Isles.

On the other hand, it has to be remembered that price is not the only consideration when buying a car, and perhaps nowhere so much as in Great Britain is there such an established demand for a certain standard of quality. This is not altogether a question of pride, but rather of certain aesthetic values. Because an article is cheap it need not therefore offend this sense. In other words, a car may be popular in Great Britain because of its low price, or its reliability, or because of both these qualities, but it will never reach its maximum sales unless it takes into account this aesthetic sensitiveness in the British buyer.

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## IRISH PROBLEM IS DISTURBING LABOR

British Trade Unions Are Losing Irish Members in Consequence of Sinn Fein Appeals to Abandon Everything English

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—For some considerable time past Labor has occupied the foremost position in the limelight, and although affairs in Ireland and Russia have compelled greater attention to the difficulties of their peoples to the exclusion of Labor, the latter have nevertheless been marching on to a crisis, or a series of crises, to which, perhaps, more thought and publicity might in other circumstances have been given. Not that the vexatious problems of Ireland and Russia can be considered apart from Labor. More and more, Labor—in the industrial sense—is coming to regard the political problems of these two nations as deeply concerning the organized workers of this country who are determined—especially in regard to Russia—that honesty and fair play shall be the chief features of British dealings with them.

In regard to Ireland, Labor is not quite so optimistic, and not nearly so strong in the belief that a solution of its difficulties was simple and but needed a straightforward, honest declaration of policy and a cheerful and sympathetic intention of pursuing it. Responsible leaders of the British trade union movement have long labored under the impression that politicians in the past have promised to Ireland things that they never intended to give. Which, perhaps, was the strongest point in a powerfully strong and effective speech by the Prime Minister, replying to Mr. Asquith recently in the House of Commons.

**Rebuffed by Irish**

It is some months ago or more that the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor explained that the British Labor movement, more especially the trade union side, had in addition to the historic political problems one or two problems of its own. The trade union movement has been brought up to a recognition of these problems much sooner than was expected, for the efforts of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress and J. H. Thomas, M. P., acting on behalf of the railwaymen, have received a rebuff from organized Labor in Ireland. Briefly they have been told to mind their own business.

It has been known for some time past, and no useful purpose can be served by concealing the fact, that British trade unions with branches in Ireland are losing their members in the Sinn Fein strongholds in consequence of appeals to abandon everything in any way associated with England and to form Irish organizations. It was in this atmosphere that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has just concluded its "Final Appeal Court" at Belfast, where it has been sitting for the past month. Drawn from 14 areas geographically arranged, the delegates are faithfully representative of the rank and file of the workshops from which they are drawn.

**Ulster Workers Loyal**

Now, generally speaking, English trade unionists are on the side of the Nationalists—at all events, they are almost invariably Home Rulers. In

the case of the engineers' delegates—with the single exception of the northeast Ireland representative—all were Home Rulers, and all have returned with their opinions badly shaken and disturbed. For whereas those with whom their sympathies lay are abandoning the organization, the Ulster section of the Irish people are not only "loyal to the flag," but loyal to their organization, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. It will take the engineers' delegates some time to get over that. It may be pertinent to inquire why the Labor press is not facing this issue squarely.

In the field of Labor politics, the greatest incident of the week was a manifesto issued in the name of prominent trade union and political Labor leaders, directing attention to the imminent danger of war with Russia in consequence of that country's dealings with Poland. The manifesto in question was remarkable for the six nature of men of such divergent views, embracing a range from the pure, unadulterated industrialist to the mild radical, revealing what has been reiterated in these notes with almost painful frequency, that whatever differences of opinion there are to be found in the British Labor movement, complete and splendid unanimity can be secured on the policy of non-intervention in Russia.

**Soviet Adherents Few**

That there are few adherents to the Soviet system among responsible trade union leaders has been proved at recent conferences, but the policy of self-determination is ingrained deeply in their philosophy, and whatever differences there may be over the methods to ensure freedom to the Russian people to work out their own salvation in their own way, the correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor is of the opinion that there would be no insurmountable difficulty in calling a general strike in the event of a declaration of war against Russia. This is not an alarmist or ill-considered opinion, but based upon close connection and conversation with men of varying shades of political beliefs.

Significant was the telegram sent by Robert Williams, secretary of the Transport Workers, to Robert Smillie at the Miners' International Conference at Geneva, wherein he urges the latter to return to England to take his place among the miners and to use his influence in the direction of calling a general stoppage. It is inconceivable to those who know Mr. Williams to believe that he undertook the responsibility of emphasizing the necessity for Mr. Smillie's return on his own initiative, without consulting others. If Mr. Williams did not actually draft the manifesto referred to above, he was certainly among the first three, and it requires no extraordinary imagination to see that the question of the absence of Mr. Smillie and Frank Hodges, the miners' influential leaders, was also discussed.

**Workers' War Weary**

The most important result is the unmistakable fact that, although Labor has not definitely committed itself to take industrial action to gain political ends, the very logic of results is forcing the trade unions "willy-nilly" into acceptance of that policy. Men have, of course, sufficed and paid the supreme penalty rather than give up their beliefs, and the history of Labor is brimming with long drawn-out conflicts for cherished convictions. Added to the desire to allow Russia to wend her own weary way is the fact that the workers are war-weary and heavy laden in consequence of the recent conflict. Too many of Britain's sons carry with them the impress of the battlefield to regard war lightly as in the days before August, 1914.

When the manifesto warned the government that they could not look

to Labor for cooperation in giving support to Poland to wage war on Russia, it but expressed mildly the mentality of the organized workers who, come what may, are determined to secure peace so as to be allowed to rebuild and fashion the world more in conformity with humanity and Christian civilization.

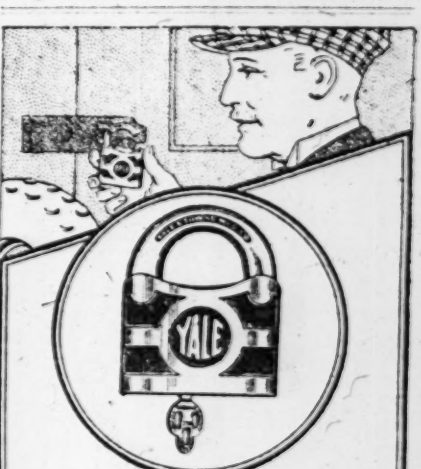
## EGYPT DEVELOPING INLAND NAVIGATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Progress toward a broader-minded policy of economic development has been shown in the recent decision of the Government to create a permanent department for developing inland navigation. Under the name of the Department for Interior Navigation, it is attached to the Ministry of Communications, with a staff composed of a director, assistant director, first class engineer and 79 other officials. The present condition of the canal from the point of view of navigation is generally far from satisfactory, while it will be found imperative, as navigation facilities through being given a fair trial prove their utility, to extend the waterways so as to connect more directly the large towns of the Delta.

Further, the state of the river must receive serious attention, as the present lack of training, except that of the most elementary character, results in a meandering summer channel with shallows of sometimes but two feet of water, though the bar may be 300 yards wide. The difficulties of training a river like the Nile, whose discharge varies from 14,000 meters per second in a high flood to 600 meters per second in a year of low summer supply, should not be belittled, but up to the present no serious attempt to develop a regular training system with a view to facilitating navigation has been made. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the subject is being studied and it is to be hoped that a definite policy, based on sound river engineering, will be shortly forthcoming.

As regards the canals, the most pressing needs at the present appear to be the widening and deepening to insure navigable waterways of not less than 60 feet wide and six feet deep, the standardization of locks, the building of quays at the landing places, the reorganization and expediting of the system of opening bridges, the extension of navigable canals and drains. The Government recently appealed to the public to use water transport as much as possible in order to ease the demands on freight trains in view of the fuel shortage. It should be seen that the means it provides are sufficiently adequate to permit the development of water borne traffic on its own merits. Certainly the new department has the scope of much useful work before it.



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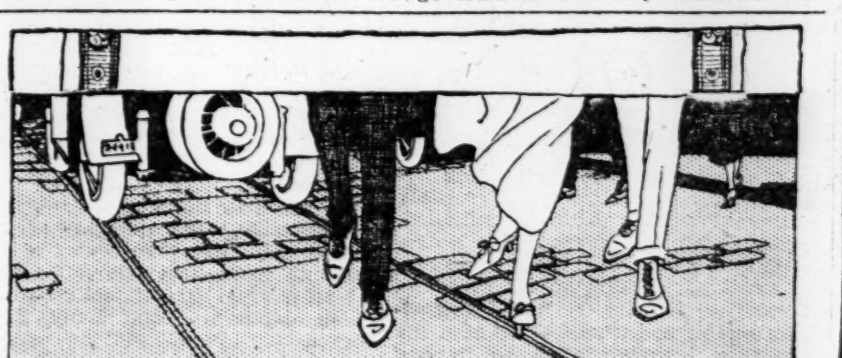
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## WOMEN'S WORK AT AUSTRALIAN POLLS

Women Have Done Much to Raise the Living Standard, While They Are Opposed to Extension of Liquor Traffic

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It seems a far cry to the days of the militant suffragettes, when London daily expected disturbances of almost any kind by them and their supporters to draw attention to their demands. The many surprising acts which were perpetrated in order to get the sympathy of the community, with a view to obtaining their objective, have faded away long since. Lord Curzon's disparaging comparison of this section of the community is also forgotten.

Any excess of zeal, and the acts which followed, by the militant suffragettes, were more than atoned in a wonderful way during the war. The country owes a great debt of gratitude to British women for the extraordinary way in which they buckled to and set themselves tasks which they had never before undertaken, tasks carried out with efficiency and enthusiastically.

### Greatest Reform Bill

During the great upheaval, women undertook almost every kind of work and vied with each other in their efforts to give of their best at a time of national crisis. The country was not slow to appreciate the magnitude of their self-imposed tasks, and the Imperial Parliament, in almost record time, passed what in history perhaps will be known as the "Greatest Reform Bill," whereby millions of women who had attained the age of 30 years were enfranchised for the first time. It has been complained that the United Kingdom is backward in reform, but when she adopts an innovation, it is generally agreed that she does it thoroughly, and so with woman's suffrage. The dominions were in advance of the United Kingdom on this question, as in many others. In view of the position taken by women in public life today, it is of interest briefly to mention the influence women have had in Australian affairs since they attained citizenship.

### Women Early Voted

It is about a quarter of a century since women first voted in Australia, Queensland being first in the field, but shortly after the franchise was exercised at the Legislative Assembly election on April 28, 1896, in South Australia. It will therefore be seen that they actually voted before the Commonwealth came into being.

Women voted at the Commonwealth election in 1903, since which date they have voted at every federal election. When the question of conscription was first submitted to the Australian electorate, three states voted in favor and three against. It would seem that the states which had a majority of women voters on the registry gave a majority in favor of conscription, but that the question was virtually decided by a large negative majority in New South Wales, where the majority of electors were men, and that in the remaining states the opinion of both sexes was divided. A further point worth mentioning is that in New South Wales there was at the time a considerable German vote which was given solid against conscription. It is, therefore, contended that women voters have done their share in the cause of liberty.

### Women's Experience

Leaving, however, the question of the war out of it, women's sphere and influence in Australian politics has undoubtedly been of signal service to the country. Andrew Fisher, when Prime Minister, said that he had not the slightest doubt that the women's vote had good results in social legislation, but he denied that it had been of distinct advantage to any one party. He believed that the reforms due to women's influence would be beneficial to the country, and that it had led to the establishment of a minimum wage for women as well as men.

The following resolution in the Australian Senate some years ago in connection with this question was passed unanimously, viz: "That this Senate be of opinion that the extension of the suffrage to the women of Australia for State and Commonwealth Parliaments, on the same terms as men, has had the most beneficial results. It has led to the more orderly conduct of elections, and at the last federal elections the women's vote in the majority of the states showed a greater proportionate increase than that cast by men. It has given a greater prominence to legislation particularly affecting women and children, although the women have not taken up such questions to the exclusion of others of wider significance. In matters of defense and imperial concern they have proved themselves as far-seeing and discriminating as men. Because the reform has brought nothing but good, though disaster was freely prophesied, we respectfully urge that all nations enjoying representative government would be well advised in granting votes to women."

Sir William Lyne, when a prominent member of the federal Parliament, said that women had assisted to raise up the poorer classes of the community and that they were a steady influence on all political parties.

### Politically-Minded Women

The question has often been asked why Australian women, who have had the national suffrage for so many years, have not been elected to Parliament, and the answer has been given by Miss Vida Goldstein, who stood on more than one occasion for

the Federal Senate. She has stated that the explanation is that the politically-minded woman is not yet born in Australia. It is certainly not a reflection on Australian women, but a tribute to Australian men and the outcome of the geographical position and size of Australia and its peculiar political conditions.

Miss Vida Goldstein has further pointed out that Australian men have stood for the equality of men and women as far back as 1869, when equality in the municipal franchise was granted almost as a matter of course.

When women attempted to obtain the franchise, there was no serious objection from the members of the Australian Parliaments, but the Conservative Councils, or Upper Houses, for many years vetoed the proposal, and it has been said, and rather unfairly said, that in some cases the Lower House would not have taken up the question had they thought it would have been passed in "another place."

### Women and Prohibition

Another tribute to the fairness and justice of the men of Australia is, in the opinion of Miss Goldstein, shown when numbers of the Australian women do not think it necessary to set actual things to no political bodies, owing to the readiness of men to recognize the justice of the demands of the women. One of the most important, if not the most important, influences women have in the public life of Australia is their sympathy with the movement against extending the liquor traffic. The hours for the sale of wines and spirits have been considerably curtailed of recent years, and if prohibition is to be seriously adopted, it will be largely owing to the women voters.

Women have done a great deal to raise the standard of living of their sex, and have been most helpful in supporting measures for the care of children. Although it is difficult to get actual statistics showing how women are helping to ameliorate the lot of humanity in the Commonwealth, it is generally conceded that their influence has been beneficial. They have also helped open up walks of life to members of their own sex that are still closed in other countries, and their many activities are watched and many valuable lessons are being learned from the women of Australia.

## INDIA RETAINS MUCH OF HER GRAIN SUPPLY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—People in India are asking why, after the recent good harvest, the cost of living has not gone down to any appreciable extent. As a matter of fact, though prices are high here, India has not been so much affected as other countries; the price of rice having risen 50 per cent, wheat 40 per cent and millet only 30 per cent. The reason is that, instead of exporting her foodstuffs, India is retaining the chief part of her grain supply. Export has been prohibited, so that the depletion in her stocks should soon be made good. Moreover, India has not suffered the same exhaustion which other countries nearer to the seat of war have felt, and she has, of course, escaped the horrors of war within her own borders. War is a great engine of waste and the inevitable result of it is that the value of money depreciates. India is no exception to this rule, that a period of war is always followed by one of privation and distress.

In India matters were complicated by the bad harvest of 1918-19, which resulted in a deficit of 20,000,000 tons of food grains. This meant that last year's stocks were depleted, because at a time of scarcity the cultivator sells his margin of reserve at a high price, instead of, as in normal years, holding back a reserve against a possible bad harvest in the following year. At present, then, the stocks are depleted and at least two years of average harvests are needed to make up this scarcity. This year's harvest has been good and the consequence has been felt in a slight drop in the prices of jowar and bajra, gram and wheat. In spite of this, another fairly good monsoon is needed before the depletion will be made good, and even then a good harvest cannot be regarded as a panacea for all the problems raised by a world shortage.

It is an economic rule that the price of one commodity reacts on that of another, and the price of foodstuffs will be regulated by the price of other necessities, for grain cannot be cheap when everything is dear. In foreign countries there is a great demand for Indian grains, and were the restrictions removed India would soon be drained of her reserves and the prices here would rise considerably; consequently only a very small amount is permitted to be exported under license to countries where there is a large Indian population. It is quite common to hear it said that high prices are caused by excessive exportation, but this statement is entirely untrue. The export of foodstuffs does not exceed 4 per cent of the total production, and the supply has actually been augmented by imports of Burma rice and Australian wheat. The net imports of foodstuffs last year exceeded the exports by 1,500,000 tons, and this year a large amount of the Burma rice has been reserved for India. It cannot be expected that prices will fall to anything like the pre-war level for some years, but the government is doing all it can to reduce the cost of living; exports have been restricted and the supplies available have been conserved and distributed.

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## GERMAN TAX YIELD IS MUCH IN EXCESS

Without Calculating the New Taxes, There Is a Surplus Over Budget for Financial Year of 4,348,000,000 Marks

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The final settlement of accounts for the budget year 1919-20 that has just been published in Germany has led to some quite interesting results pertaining to the difference between theory and practice. Apart from increased duties on imports, which were not taken into consideration when a possible list of results was drawn up, and which, in fact, have doubled and trebled themselves in an incredibly short space of time, the taxes on wine, tobacco and coal have amazed the authorities by the extent to which they have exceeded all expectations. Wine, approximated at 100,000,000 marks, brought in 405,000,000, tobacco at 12,000,000, 21,000,000, and coal, fixed perhaps somewhat low at 190,000,000, almost doubled the sum at 345,000,000.

The fact that railways, adjudged at something about 175,000,000 for passenger and goods traffic, respectively, have also brought in nearly 100,000,000 more than was expected, is no cause for particular comment when the enormous increase of both fares and fees for goods on rail is taken into consideration. A good margin over the sum assessed for post and telegraph tariffs has not prevented the government from once more increasing postage dues within the last three months, before the actual result was made known. On the contrary, the rates for telegrams abroad have already suffered a slight decrease, though whether this proceeding is dependent upon national exchange values remains to be proved.

### Author's Royalties

On the other hand the taxes on salt and sugar have not come up to actual expectations by as much as 10,000,000 and 20,000,000, respectively. The royalties of playwrights and authors have also proved considerably less productive, and the dues on landed property assessed at 100,000,000 resulted in only 80,000,000. This seems remarkable in the face of experience of previous years which was at fault in an opposite degree as regards stock exchange taxes.

These, figured out on paper at 126,000,000, resulted in a total of as much as 407,000,000. Nothing could serve to give a more complete picture of the present state of the country than such figures. Of the new amusement tax no previous assessment and no results are to hand for this year; it is probably included in the list of "new taxes" which are expected to result in as much as 8,500,000,000.

The net estimation for the entire year, including these 9,500,000,000, was 14,875,000,000. The actual revenue has proved to be 9,726,000,000, giving a deficit of 5,152,000,000. Disregarding the calculation of the new taxes, a surplus of 4,348,000,000 as compared with the estimate, is the net result.

### New Tariffs

It is interesting to note the new tariffs for the whole of Germany that have called forth such vast and such unanimous protest throughout the country. A proof of the difficulties actually encountered in some of the innovations is the fact that of the new income tax which only came into force some weeks ago, and which demands 10 per cent of all salaries, wages, payments, stipends and remuneration whatsoever, inasmuch as the earner of the same be employed regularly, no actual hard and fast law has been laid down as yet in the case of domestic servants.

The employer in all cases deducts from the wages nominally earned himself and affixes a stamp to the required amount in a new book specially provided. The moot question as regards workers in the home, provided with board and lodging as well as actual cash is too knotty to be solved overnight. The rumor that the official entrusted with the solution of the problem was forced to resign has actually proved a fact. Strikes in rural districts where laborers receive part of their wage in the produce of the land are the immediate result of the first four weeks' trial of this new system. Of women servants in towns, a protest strike resulted in nothing more nor less than a tacit understanding requiring the already overburdened householder to pay this extra tax, too, beside the provident subscriptions already demanded of him. The state has actually been forced to declare itself bankrupt of ideas to meet this contingency, as it can come to no agreement upon how

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much the actual cost of food and lodging at the moment is to be estimated. If assessed at its actual value the incredible result would be that the domestic help received no wages at all but would have to borrow money to meet the exorbitant taxation demand.

### Taxing the War Profiteer

The actual income tax payable by everybody earning above 1000 marks a year is also assessed at 10 per cent for the first 1000, rising for every new 1000 earned by a degree that renders an income of 25,000 marks liable to a tax amounting to 5250 marks, one of 40,000 marks to a tax of 10,050 marks, of 80,000 marks to 25,450, and 100,000 marks to 34,300 marks. The percentage rate amounts for larger income to e.g. 60 per cent for 500,000 marks.

The war profiteer has been considered in a special tax which renders him liable to pay on a capital of 100,000 marks 35,000 marks (40 per cent) and on double the amount a double tax. It is not certain whether this has been reckoned for one occasion only or not; in the past year it resulted in no more than 18,000,000 marks gain for the budget. This is perhaps one of the reasons for the severe censorship of all communications passing out of the country to an address abroad, as it is already certain that the exchange has been defrauded of many millions by just these offenders.

## BRITISH EXPORT TRADE SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade returns for the month of July have recently been issued. The imports totaled £163,342,351, as compared with £153,065,760 in the corresponding month of last year, an increase of £10,276,591; while exports for the month amounted to £137,451,904, as compared with £65,315,691 in July 1919. This item is the outstanding feature of the returns, indicating an increase as compared with the same month last year of no less than £72,136,213. The bulk of the rise in imports comes under the heading of articles wholly or mainly manufactured, the total being an increase of £16,453,904. The largest advance was an amount of £3,566,405 in oils, fats and resins manufactured, while there was a notable decrease of £4,471,733 in leather and manufactures thereof. Raw materials, and articles mainly unmanufactured, showed a net decrease of 2,417,082. Under this heading the largest decrease is one of £5,902,956 for raw cotton and cotton waste, while there was an increase of £2,429,419 in wood and timber. The only increase under this heading was £8,851,659 for grain and flour; all other items were on the decline, meat, for instance, indicating a decrease of £8,432,563.

If the increase in exports the sum of £67,940,805 comes under the heading of articles wholly or mainly manufactured; cotton yarns and manufactured accounting for £21,406,922; while another substantial item was £6,106,306 for woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures. Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, indicated a still higher figure with £8,846,847, an increase compared with the corresponding month of last year. For the seven months of the year ended with July, the total imports were valued at £1,196,328,966 as compared with £869,652,875 for the same period in the previous year, an increase of £326,676,091; while exports totaled £774,918,788 against £400,071,823, an increase of £374,846,965 as compared with the corresponding period of 1919. Re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise during July amounted to £17,848,479, compared with £11,757,114 in July of last year, an increase of £6,091,365; while for the seven months they were valued at £153,739,527, against £67,191,409 in the corresponding period of 1919, an advance of £86,548,118.

The mineral section contained many points of interest, though it was not a large one, considering the importance of gold and diamond mining, not to mention the other minerals which the Union produces. The exhibits in the pavilion were arranged along the sides and the walls were covered with a continuous panorama of painted scenes of South African industries and scenery. In fact, there was a distinctly South African air pervading the whole exhibition.

## DOMINION PRODUCTS MAKE FINE SHOWING

Exhibits at British Royal Agricultural Show Give Idea of Industries of South Africa, Australia and Canada

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DARLINGTON, England.—Oversea exhibits were quite a feature of the annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society recently held at Darlington, and it was specially to see some of them that a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor visited the show.

A large pavilion facing the horse ring housed the South African exhibit and it was evident that great care had been taken to display the exhibits of South Africa to the best advantage. In fact it was a striking demonstration of what the Union of South Africa can do to supply the many wants of the mother country.

On entering the pavilion one was confronted by a remarkably fine display of recently arrived oranges. On one side of this was a good display of dairy produce which contained some fine exhibits of butter, cheese and eggs. The wool section was very representative and contained some interesting specimens of the finished fabrics made from purely South African wool and also from mohair. There was also a display of cotton which is becoming a big item among the Union exports.

### South African Products

An exhibit of Natal fiber was especially interesting to visitors identified with twine and rope manufacture. There were also samples of box woods, dried fruits, Cape jams and tinned fruits. The Natal sugar industry was also represented and there was an interesting display of South African confectionery which the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was informed was quite a new line of export.

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### Australia's Apples

The next stand which was visited was the Western Australian one. Here one noticed the Australian ap-

ples, of which there were some splendid varieties, such as the "Cleopatra," "Jonathan" and "Delicious." Specimens of Western Australian wool were on exhibition, of which the most important are the Karri and the Jarrah, which at one time were used for paving blocks, but are now used for furniture and many other purposes.

There were good exhibits of wheat and other cereals, but the exhibit of Australian wool was quite an outstanding feature.

### Flax From Canada

Canada occupied a stand near the entrance to the show. This comprised two sections, one showing the products of agriculture, and the other manufactured articles. The chief agricultural exports shown were wheat, rye, oats, timothy, clover, maize and flax.

The flax was a specially interesting exhibit. When cultivated for the fiber from which linen thread and fabric are made, it is not cut, but pulled up from the root, and it was shown in this form, as well as in the manufactured form of thread and linen fabric. The tiny flower of the flax plant contains the lined, which is only disclosed by rubbing the flower in the fingers, when the seed drops out. From this seed, of course, is manufactured linseed meal and linseed oil, specimens of which were shown.

The wheat produced by Canada is very much harder than that grown in Great Britain, and is used to blend with the softer qualities. Wheat is a very important export, but, as in the case of Australia, farm labor is needed to work the land.

### Large Fruit Exports

Canadian apples form another important export of which there were some fine specimens. These apples are grown to wonderful perfection, and are sent in huge quantities to the mother country. There was a very interesting exhibit of boots and shoes, which attracted much attention and were greatly admired.

Another exhibit which attracted many people was a collection of labor-saving domestic appliances, such as washing and wringing machines, vacuum sweepers, and a small, but wonderfully commodious kitchen dresser. These were specially attractive to housewives and domestic workers. There was also a collection of up-to-date appliances for bee-keeping, which was of great interest to beekeepers.

Looking around the Canadian exhibit one realizes to what a great extent Britain is indebted to this colony for many necessities and luxuries, and there is no doubt that when Canada obtains sufficient labor to develop the possibilities of the country, the greatly increased export to the mother country will do much to solve the problem of high prices and scarcity of commodities.

## POLITICAL WORK OF COOPERATIVE PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MANCHESTER, England.—The increasing political activities of the Co-operative Party and the movement toward a working agreement between the Co-operative Party, the Trade Union Congress, and the Labor Party, is evidently a source of embarrassment to the directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, judging from the following resolution passed by them at their last meeting, and afterward communicated to the societies forming its membership:

"That this board opposes the proposals submitted from the Bristol Congress, both in regard to affiliation with the Labor Party as defined in the resolution sent in by the Coventry Society, and the entry into an alliance with that party, as recommended in the report of the Co-operative Party to Congress, both these proposals being, in our opinion, contrary to the conditions under which the movement decided to seek representation in Parliament and on public bodies."

The position of the Co-operative Wholesale Society is not an easy one, for while it subscribes to the funds of the Co-operative Party, and is in the same relationship to the movement as is the Co-operative Union, which embraces the political party, the membership of the two bodies being identical, the directors, together with other leading co-operators, doubt very much the wisdom—at this stage of the movement's political development—of throwing the trading center of the movement entirely into the political arena, and for this reason, because of the differing shades of political opinions, ranging from extreme Socialism to rigid conservatism, which are to be found throughout the British co-operative movement.

If co-operators were politically of one mind all would be well, and the Co-operative Wholesale Society could throw itself wholeheartedly into politics without danger to its trading activities; but this is not so, hence the caution of the Co-operative Wholesale Society directors. Meanwhile, a further step has been taken in the development of joint working arrangements between the Co-operative Party, the Trade Union Congress, and the Labor Party. A few of the representatives of the three bodies recently met at the offices of the Trade Union Congress, where a full discussion of the arrangements for coordinating the activities of the three movements took place.

It was decided at this meeting to appoint a subcommittee to draft a detailed scheme for joint working in regard to publicity, the collection of statistical information and legal advice. The scheme will be considered by the full Co-ordinate Committee representing the three bodies before the Trade Union Congress meets.

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## MOVEMENT FOR A BALKAN FEDERATION

Idea of Such an Understanding Is Said to Be as Foreign to the Masses of the Peoples as It Is to Their Statesmen

The following article has been specially written for The Christian Science Monitor, by an authority who has had the advantage of studying Balkan affairs at close range.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Every one of the Balkan statesmen who appeared before European public opinion pleading the rights of his own people has sought to convince the world that his country is the least imperialistic and the most pacific of all by declarations favoring a Balkan federation.

The great allied powers, without exception, are looking forward to a period of peace in order to consolidate their new territorial acquisitions. The great international financial interests are eager for the return of pre-war conditions which will permit the resumption of the exploitation of the vast natural resources of Asiatic and African regions. Considerations of peace, rather than of strict justice on the basis of nationality, have ruled the decisions of the great arbiters of the fate of small nations. It was the fear that aggressive Bulgaria might disturb the Balkans, in the hope of grasping the leading position among Balkan nations, that prevailed over Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau to bar Bulgaria from the Aegean rather than the sincere desire of these statesmen to do justice to the valid ethnic rights of the Hellenic race. We see in the Turkish affair that the Allies have decided to keep the "abominable" government of the Turk at Constantinople, not out of respect for Turkish nationality, but out of sheer fear of complications among themselves and unrest among their Muhammadan subjects.

### The Olive Branch Bearers

The Balkan statesmen were very quick to grasp the fundamentals of the policies of the "Big Brothers" at Paris. As it was to be expected, even Bulgarian and Turkish statesmen came before the peace-makers with olive branches, with bitter denunciations of their predecessors who had brought the war upon their reluctant co-nationals, and with the most solemn pledges of unstinting support to the idea of Balkan understanding.

The peace-makers did not, of course, take these pacific demonstrations of the Balkan statesmen at their face value. There was, without doubt, more profession than conviction in these Balkan pleadings. There is no statesman so credulous or so naïve as to believe that there exists in the Balkans today such a spirit of peaceful security born of the hope for the realization of a Balkan federation. The idea of a Balkan understanding is as foreign to the masses of the Balkan peoples as it is to the very large majority of their statesmen. The Balkan peoples have been consistently tutored in the idea that their endless misfortunes, sufferings, and catastrophes are due to the greed, the savagery, and the imperialism of their mutual Balkan neighbors.

### A Surprise for the Soldiers

During more than 40 years, the school teachers, the clergy, the press, the poets, the historians, geographers and story writers of the Balkan peoples have been "heroically" at work to prove to their respective peoples that nearly all the Balkan peninsula belonged to all of them, respectively, and that no effort should be spared to reclaim it. Thus, it is said on dependable authorities that during the first Balkan wars, when Serbian, Greek, and Bulgarian soldiers entered Macedonia and Thrace, they were all disappointed. The Serbian soldiers had been taught from childhood days that entire Macedonia was Serbian. The Greek marched into the same province with no less moderate conviction about its Greek character. The Bulgarians were surprised to find that the Thracians were altogether strangers to them in race, language and religion.

Those same statesmen who a few months ago visited Paris, bearing a profusion of verbal expressions of their hope for a Balkan federation, had instilled into the minds of their peoples sentiments of mutual hatred, and had misled their peoples into the belief that the inheritance of the moribund Turk did rightfully belong to them.

We can readily discard, then, as meaningless words, the professions of many Balkan statesmen that they are firm believers in a Balkan federation. And yet, we cannot fail to observe that in certain quarters in the Balkans a considerable agitation has been begun in favor of a Balkan federation. The movement is not very recent. But recently it has shown signs of renewed and increased activity.

### The First Move

The first move for a Balkan federation was made by that great Greek statesman, Charilaos Tricoupi, the precursor of Mr. Venizelos. "Greece has had the honor," he declared in 1869 in the Greek Chamber of Deputies, "to belong to the first section of liberated Hellenism, and to have been among the other Christian peoples of the Near East, the first to acquire the right to speak and debate with the powers on an equal footing. This advantage imposes upon us a grave duty, that of becoming the advocates of all those whose fate is bound up with ours."

The political changes which suddenly took place in Serbia prevented the formation of the nucleus of a Balkan federation. But Mr. Tricoupi was a firm believer in that idea. In the capacity of mere deputy he travelled in 1891 through the capitals of

the Balkans with the purpose of convincing the Balkan statesmen of the imperative need for a Balkan understanding. At Belgrade, he declared: "The Balkan nations must not hope to receive any support from outside in their efforts for national unification and regeneration. All their hopes must be placed in their own agreement and reciprocal collaboration."

Mr. Tricoupi was mistaken. The other Balkan statesmen were altogether oriental. He had learned his diplomacy in Paris, and especially in London. But Mr. Stambouloff was the product of the Balkans, and sold the secret of Mr. Tricoupi to the Sultan in exchange for concessions in Macedonia, and the first serious attempt at the establishment of a Balkan federation proved a failure.

Nearly 20 years later the worthy successor of the statesmanship of Mr. Tricoupi, Eleutherios Venizelos, hoped to succeed where Mr. Tricoupi had failed. But Mr. Venizelos had profited from the failure of his predecessor. He did not place implicit faith in the Bulgarian professions of a desire for a Balkan league. He waited until Bulgaria declared war against Turkey before the Greek Army was mobilized.

### Insincerity of Alliance

The insincerity of the alliance soon became evident. The Turkish armies had not been driven out of Macedonia and Thrace when Serbian, Bulgarian and Greek armies were racing in all directions in an endeavor to grab as much territory as possible. Before the gates of Salonika, galloped the dash-cavalries of the Serbians and Bulgarians to learn to their disappointment that the Greeks had stolen a march on them and had entered the capital of Macedonia only by a margin of a few hours' time.

Mr. Gueshoff, the Bulgarian Premier, who negotiated the Balkan alliance, frankly admitted in his organ, the "Mir," in the issue of April 23, 1916, that Bulgaria was not hostily desirous of an alliance. "We made use of the Serbs to attain our object," he wrote, "the defeat of our common enemy and the realization of our own ideal, the reconstitution of the Bulgarian of San Stefano. It was not our alliance with Serbs which brought about our catastrophe (in 1913). On the contrary, thanks to that alliance, we were able to liberate Macedonia. No other state would have aided us to rescue it from its masters, (Turkey) and we could not do it alone. And if Macedonia had not been taken by the Serbs, it would not have been possible for us to free it. We repeat that it was not the Serbo-Bulgarian alliance, but the Serbo-Greek alliance which brought on us the catastrophe of 1913. We (the National Party) should have presented that alliance, if our adversaries (the other Bulgarian parties) had not invited, all of them without exception, to render impossible the only policy which could have saved us: arbitration with Greece."

### Bulgarian Insincerity

It is apparent that at least Bulgaria did not intend to support a Balkan league. And the Greeks and Serbians realized that fact early enough to conclude a defensive alliance on May 19, 1913.

What follows is a matter of recent history. The second Balkan war disillusioned everybody that had believed in the possibility of a Balkan federation.

The last attempt at the reorganization of a Balkan alliance was made in 1915, shortly after the entry of Turkey into the European war. The price offered Bulgaria to enter that alliance was: retrocession of the Dobruja; cession of the whole of Thrace, with the exception of Constantinople and the Straits; cession of the left bank of the Vardar and, on its right bank, of the zone which was considered, according to the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty of 1912, as incontestably Bulgarian, including Monastir; cession of eastern Macedonia by Greece. Bulgaria again refused.

The "Echo de Bulgaria" of January 1, 1916, wrote:

"Venizelos himself was disposed to give Bulgaria more than she has conquered up to the present. Without doubt, our troops have occupied to the west all the contested zone as far as the Albanian frontier, but to the east our frontier does not go beyond the Maritza. Moreover, what we have gained in the west does not exceed, either geographically or economically, the value of the provinces which Venizelos was willing to concede to us in Thrace. If Bulgaria, after peace, were to preserve all she has conquered, she would possess less than she would have obtained by accepting the offers of Venizelos. The combination of Venizelos would have allowed, however, Serbia to obtain immense territories and to become a nation of 15,000,000."

### Increased Populations

The great war is at an end. The Peace Conference has drawn the new Balkan boundaries. Serbia becomes a nation of nearly 13,000,000, Rumania nearly 15,000,000, and Greece nearly 7,500,000. Bulgaria remains as in 1914, a nation of nearly 5,000,000.

What are the hopes for the success of a new attempt to form a Balkan federation?

There is no doubt that Greece is strongly in favor of such a federation. The new territories acquired by her can be developed only if permanent peace is established in the Balkans. The policy of Balkan understanding, initiated by Mr. Tricoupi in 1891, and pursued by Mr. Venizelos, is the cornerstone of Greek foreign policy, irrespective of parties.

Jugo-Slavia also is in favor of such an alliance which shall protect her

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against the encroachments of Italian aggression in the Adriatic, and Magyar pressure on the north.

Rumania's attitude is more problematic. Her differences with Jugo-Slavia on the Banat, and the offer of Italy's friendship may tempt the Rumanians to pursue a policy of "watchful waiting." We are, however, inclined to believe that French influence will prevail over Rumania and that the Banat problem will be solved in a friendly manner. On the other hand, the danger from Russian Bolshevism and from an Italo-Bulgarian cooperation may operate as additional incentives to Rumania to seek her salvation in the united force of a Balkan federation.

### Bulgaria Irreconcilable

Bulgaria remains, at least for the time being, irreconcilable. Mr. Stambouli, the Bulgarian Premier, in a letter to Mr. Venizelos, expresses his country's hope for a Balkan league. But the terms on which Bulgaria would consent to enter that league are unacceptable to Serbia, Rumania, and Greece.

Mr. Stambouli, as pointed out already in these columns, pays glowing tribute to Mr. Venizelos' conciliatory spirit and recognizes him as the one Balkan statesman who understands clearly the need for a reconciliation of the Balkan peoples, and who has shown himself disposed to the making of considerable political sacrifices toward that end.

Mr. Stambouli then goes on to indicate the basis on which an understanding between Greece and Bulgaria could be reached, and asks Mr. Venizelos if he would not permit Bulgaria to hold western Thrace as a peace offering from greater Greece to exasperated Bulgaria.

The conclusion which is to be gathered from the brief survey of the history of the movement for the establishment of a Balkan federation is that the time is not ripe. So long as the mentality of the Balkan peoples is not changed, so long as hatred is taught from the school-teacher's desk, and preached from the pulpits, and fanned by the press, so long the idea of a Balkan league will remain a mere hope in the hearts of those of us who love the Balkan peoples and are concerned in the peace of the world.

### An Impressive Argument

It is, however, quite timely for the statesmen of Serbia, Greece, and Rumania to come to an understanding for the preservation of the peace of the Near East. The greatest inducement to Bulgaria to abandon her expansionist ambitions is to be faced by an alliance of the three strongest nations in the Near East. In fact, that alliance will be the most impressive argument to convince the Turks that their continuance as an independent state will be best promoted through their participation in that Balkan alliance.

The greatest and gravest duty, therefore, of Rumania, Serbia, and Greece is to reach a speedy agreement. That agreement will sober the Bulgarians, will impress the Turks, will force Italy to desist from her policy of meddling in the Balkans, will assist Albania to maintain her independence and to advance in the knowledge of self-government, and will offer a working solution to the problem of safeguarding Armenia, by the mere moral pressure on the Turks.

In this task, America and England should be very eager to offer their good offices, even more than to the League of Nations. For, to bring peace to the Near East is to dislodge the main source of the contamination of war among the nations of Europe and western Asia.

## VARIANCE SHOWN IN SUGAR PRICES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A retail store in Waltham, a district of Greater Boston, has announced sugar at 15½ cents per pound, with no limit on the purchase. Although the anticipated drop in the price of sugar has been postponed by the refusal of the refineries to lower their rates to the dealers, one of the latter said that the delay could last only for a short time.

Some local stores have detailed certain clerks to stand in prominent places in the store and call the attention of customers to the fact that the concern has sugar to sell. The Revere Sugar Refinery, again in the market, has not yet lowered its quotations below 17½ cents per pound. The American Sugar Refining Company, filling old contracts at 21½ to 22 cents per pound, is still out of the market. American sugar interests, it is said, have made a bid for export to Europe of some 12,000 tons of sugar, which they offer to sell abroad at 13½ cents per pound, according to news dispatches printed in the Canadian press.

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## MILITARY POLICY HANDICAPS JAPAN

Its Economic Results Are Burdensome, Says Thomas W. Lamont—Trade Prospects in Far East, for America Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Conditions in China, Japan, and Siberia and opportunities for American trade expansion there were discussed yesterday at Hotel Pennsylvania by Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., who recently returned from an important mission in China and Japan, and Paul Page Witham, United States trade commissioner to China, at a luncheon of the members of the American Manufacturers Export Association.

With regard to China both speakers said that Chinese-American trade expansion was dependent on transportation development of China. Twenty-one thousand miles of railways must be added to the existing 6500 miles in order to complete the trunk lines, Mr. Witham said.

"The Chinese must look to America and Europe for capital as the United States Government depended upon Europe during its great era of railway expansion," he continued.

### The New Consortium

Mr. Lamont stated that the new consortium, formed after the Japanese Government withdrew its demand that the Chinese provinces of Manchuria and Mongolia should be exempted from the operations of the consortium, would be of permanent advantage, both in stabilizing economic and financial conditions in China, and in making that a more attractive field for American trade and investment.

Regarding the Japanese military party, Mr. Lamont said that it was a great handicap to Japan, still believing as it did in the power of force rather than of thought.

Mr. Witham denied that conditions in China, despite the trouble between the North and South, were similar to those prevailing in Mexico until recently, as many American business men had believed, he said. He also said that there was no danger of China espousing Bolshevik doctrine. Mr. Witham was emphatic in regard to the significance of Asiatic development.

"The world's greatest future developments will be in Asia and the lands bordering on the Pacific," he said. "The combined foreign trade of the countries of the Far East alone amounts to about \$6,500,000,000 per year. America's share in 1919 was \$1,658,000,000. If the needed developments can be financed, the total foreign trade of the Far East should rise to at least \$12,000,000,000 per year within a reasonably short time, and America's share probably should be two or three billion dollars per year."

### Effect on War Debts

"Perhaps the most effective method of lightening the burden of the huge war debts is to assist in the development of Asia, thus creating new wealth in the world. Western peoples would benefit greatly, but the people of Asia would gain much more. Adequate shipping, overseas terminals, feeder lines, filler stations and strong investment and commercial machinery are the necessary factors."

Discussing political conditions in Siberia, Mr. Lamont said that though the Russian Soviets have gained a foothold there, the simon-pure brand of Bolshevism never flourished in Siberia. There has never been a red terror of the Moscow variety. The people are already landholders.

"If ever peace comes to Russia—as come it must some day—then Siberia will find itself. And for that day American manufacturers should be prepared. Don't forget, too, that England regards close trade intercourse between America and Siberia as natural and inevitable. England realizes that the United States are particularly well adapted to furnish to Siberia the kind of manufactures that Siberia requires."

"The Military Party in Japan believes

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in a mighty army and navy. Japan is commercially today under a handicap which it should hardly attempt to analyze if it had not been done for me by the Japanese themselves. This handicap is the policy of the so-called Military Party which of recent years, has been so strong as almost to constitute an actual super-government. There are two schools of thought in Japan and the cleavage is a deep one. In general the men of affairs—manufacturers, great merchants and bankers—are liberal in their ideas. They believe, as we do here in America, that a nation's development, to be sound and sure, must be along lines of peaceful trade and the cultivation of good will. But the militarists are sincerely impressed that Japan's future safety lies in having a dominant influence on the continent of Asia. They have taken Korea and made it a part of Japan, incidentally improving its material condition distinctly. They hold Port Arthur. They have seized Shantung and have Japanized it more completely than it was ever Teutonized during the years that Germany held it. They have seized Vladivostok on the Siberian coast; they control the mouth of the Amur River and they have recently, as you know, occupied the Russian half of the island of Sakhalin. In reciting this I am not criticizing; I am merely summarizing what the newspapers have told us hundreds of times.

### Effect of Military Policy

"Now the Japanese Military Party has, as I have said, pursued this policy on the theory that in these measures lay the only sound defense of her national safety that Japan could devise. But in the pursuance of its policy, according to the liberals in Japan, this Military Party seems to have overlooked certain economic considerations. Their efforts in China, their expeditions to Siberia have been enormously expensive. And the increase of the navy and the maintenance of the army are an added burden on the people of Japan. Her national debt is considerable, but her taxes are heavy and an extraordinary proportion of her budget is for military establishment. Her people cannot afford these heavy outlays unless they bring in compensating dividends."

"The expeditions do not. On the contrary, they seem to bring liabilities. For instance, because of Japan's '21 demands' served on China in 1915 and because of her action as to Shantung, there has been an intense boycott of Japanese goods throughout China. Japan has lost—at any rate, for the moment—a part of her most valuable foreign trade. 'But by becoming partners in the new consortium with Americans, who are popular in China, we hope now to fare somewhat better,' one of Japan's leading government officials said to me."

## INJUNCTION AGAINST SHIPPING COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York—An injunction against the Kerr Navigation Company, preventing interference with operation of ships owned by the Kerr Steamship Company pending a hearing to determine their rightful ownership and control, was handed down yesterday by Irving Lehman, supreme court justice. The injunction grew out of the recent seizure here by government officials of funds said to have been paid the steamship company by the American Ship & Commerce Corporation and involves a dispute as to delivery of eight vessels.

Discussing political conditions in Siberia, Mr. Lamont said that though the Russian Soviets have gained a foothold there, the simon-pure brand of Bolshevism never flourished in Siberia. There has never been a red terror of the Moscow variety. The people are already landholders.

"If ever peace comes to Russia—as come it must some day—then Siberia will find itself. And for that day American manufacturers should be prepared. Don't forget, too, that England regards close trade intercourse between America and Siberia as natural and inevitable. England realizes that the United States are particularly well adapted to furnish to Siberia the kind of manufactures that Siberia requires."

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## COAL HELD BACK BY "VACATIONS"

Decrease in Production of Anthracite—Dealers Say They Cannot Deliver Now Nor Tell What the Price Will Be Later

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Washingtonians who did not buy their winter coal in mid-summer are facing a poor outlook. To every request for anthracite coal, dealers reply: "We can put your name on the list, but we do not know when we can deliver coal nor what the price will be." One dealer said yesterday that not a ton of anthracite coal is now coming into Washington. This is hard on a great many persons, because prices were so high last summer that many thought it the part of prudence to wait on the possibility of their coming down.

The immediate pretext for both the high price and the present scarcity is the "vacation" in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. Reports as to the extent and probable duration of this strike are conflicting, but information received by the Department of Labor and the Geological Survey indicate that it is having a decidedly unfavorable effect on coal production. The only hope of its termination soon lies in the attitude of the leaders, who have urged the men to accept the award approved by the President and trust to having its alleged injustices rectified later. Even if the men should return to work now, such heavy inroads have been made in the month's production that it cannot be speedily made up.

### Bituminous May Advance

Bituminous coal is being brought to the city from the West Virginia fields, by canal barges, and it is probable that many persons will have to fall back on that and on coke to help out their domestic supply. Most stoves and furnaces are not adapted for this kind of fuel, however, and the lack of anthracite is going to work a hardship which will be heightened by the increased cost, for as soon as the lack of anthracite increases the demand for bituminous, its price will soar.

There has been talk ever since New England and the northwest meet their insistent demands weeks ago about reviving the coal administration, and more talk of that kind is likely to be heard if present conditions continue. It is known, however, that the government is extremely reluctant to do anything of the sort, because, in the first place legal counselors of the Administration believe that it would be straining the law to apply war-time methods at this stage, and also there is no application for such a service. It is extremely unlikely, therefore, that any such request will be heeded. Further, it is doubted whether the situation would be bettered if there were a coal administration.

### Car Shortage Problem

As to the transportation element, it is claimed that that is improving. An official of the railroad administration yesterday gave the following explanation of the car shortage problem: "It is a culmination of war conditions and results," he said. "During the war all kinds of non-essentials were

barred, and the poorer cars which the government took over and put into hard service went to pieces. Owing to the pre-war financial straits of the railroads the cars were inadequate in number and quality when the government took them over, and, with the wear and tear, there was a shortage which even the 100,000 new ones bought by the government did not overcome. Soon after the armistice the use of these cars was demanded for the carrying of materials for constructing highways and buildings, both of which had been interrupted and were badly needed. The manufacturers of non-essentials, too, resumed work and demanded car service to reestablish their coal supplies. Then came the bituminous strike, and the switchmen's strike demoralized coal transportation.

### Labor Element Uncertain

"Industrial New England and the northwest began to clamor for coal, and their acute situation was relieved by giving them priority in the use of cars. Both of these regions have now been relieved, and coal is still being sent to them in preference to other localities, because cold weather will overtake them first, and with regard to the northwest, the lakes through which much of the coal is transported will freeze over early in December. Meanwhile it is hoped that conditions will be better by the time Washington and other more southerly points begin to feel the pinch of lack of coal."

Whatever improvements have been accomplished in transportation have been so tardily brought about and the labor element is so uncertain that it renders all computation of production too difficult for any official of the government to give comfort to the coal seeker, while only the operators and dealers have any idea of what consumers will have to pay.

Albert Steiger Company  
A Store of Specialty Shops  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Silk  
Crepe de Chine  
at \$1.86

Regularly \$2.75 a yard  
Pure Silk Crepe de Chine  
in every Fall shade and  
white, an excellent heavy  
quality, 40 inches wide.

Men's Fall Hats  
\$5 to \$7

One of the finest lines of hats in the world is now in stock. You'll find the very latest shapes and colors. Shades of brown, tan and gray.  
\$5 to \$7

Haynes & Company  
Inc.  
ALWAYS RELIABLE  
346-348 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

800 Pairs of  
New Fall Gloves  
At Special Prices

Tailored Street Gloves, 1-lap, in new shades of brown, tan and beaver, at \$2.95.  
Gaucho Slip-on Gloves in natural washable chambray, natural chambray with tan lace inserts at wrist, beaver suede, tan and beaver lace, at \$3.95.  
Forbes & Wallace,  
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"All the Comforts of Home"

Friday and Saturday Only  
Living Room Suites  
Reduced  
20% Off Regular Price

The Flint & Brickett  
Company  
437-439 Main Street  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

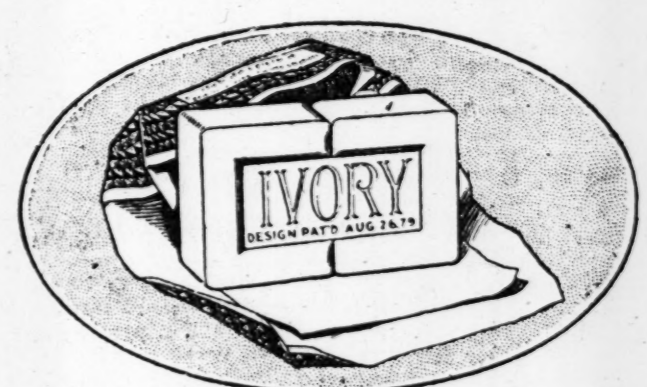
The Woman's Shop  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

For Immediate Wear  
Dresses of Satin  
and of Tricotine  
In most attractive models.  
\$29.50 to \$95

Messing, Packard & Wheel-  
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Prices Are Lower!  
This fact is clearly made evident by a special September  
Under-Value Garment  
Selling Starting Thursday  
in which are offered the season's foremost  
in garments: Suits, Coats, Dresses, Day-  
Wear Costumes.

MAKE THE  
Third National Bank  
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383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"  
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## Quality

The quality of Ivory Soap is not due to its choice ingredients alone.

Each batch of soap boiled in the Ivory kettles must meet certain tests before it is considered worthy of the title "Ivory Soap."

It must drip from the paddle in just a certain way. That insures the consistency of Ivory Soap.

It must taste just so. That insures the mildness of Ivory Soap.

It must feel like all the other batches that preceded it. That insures the delightful softness and smoothness of Ivory lather.

No user of Ivory Soap is more critical than the men who make it.

IVORY SOAP 99 44/100% PURE

IT FLOATS

Ivory Soap Flakes is genuine Ivory Soap in flake form for washing  
nits, woolsens, laces, linens and all delicate fabrics. Ask your grocer.





Model No. 616. "The Marianne." Very dressy, yet giving all the comfort a shoe can give. This smart style in rich-looking dark brown kid is sure to please and find a place all its own in a woman's favor.



Model No. 502. "The Suffrage." Business-like, from its determined toe to its military heel is this good-looking model of mahogany Russia calf. And there's comfort, too, with its efficient look and smartly attractive lines.

## The subtle art of making the foot look smaller

What are the things that everybody admires and every woman wants for herself?

Lovely hats, stylish gowns, good looking gloves—and, because she knows how important they are, *smart shoes*.

Shoes that give her feet that small, trim look; that slender shapeliness so much desired. Shoes that keep their dainty lines; that make the feet appear always well-shod.

Natural, feminine desire! And now so easily attained!

The secret is in shoes *made to fit the foot in action*.

### What moving pictures show

The strip of moving picture film shows the foot in various positions of action. It illustrates how different your moving foot is from your foot at rest.

If a shoe is not made to accommodate itself to the different positions and motions of the foot, it is bound to be thrown quickly out of shape.

The Red Cross Shoe, *made to fit the foot in action*, has soft, snug, clinging lines that move naturally *with* every motion of the foot, not *against* it.

Its designers base their measurements upon a study of the moving foot as shown by hundreds of movie photographs. Then they test each style on live models in continued action, for weeks.



A study of the foot in action as shown by moving pictures and used by Red Cross Shoe designers.

The result is a shoe that retains its shapeliness and gives to the foot the charm of daintiness. And such comfort, too! There is no pressing nor cramping. It needs no "breaking in"—because it is *made for action* from the start.

### The new styles are ready

At Red Cross Shoe stores everywhere the smart new models for fall await your selection.

Among them you should find a model to delight you—just the one to give your foot the chic daintiness you want for it. Now is the time to get best value for your shoe money—in Red Cross Shoes.

Perfect comfort—from the *first*! Perfect style—to the *last*! *Straight through* wearing qualities! Such is the footwear satisfaction you can obtain—today—at the Red Cross Shoe store in your town.

### Write for the Footwear Style Guide

—sent without charge. Illustrates and describes the correct models in all materials. With it we will send you the name of your Red Cross dealer, or tell you how to order direct. Address the Krohn-Fechheimer Co., 793 Dandridge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Model No. 620. "The Redcliffe." Just the shoe for any time, any place, any occasion! This Blucher model in copper-colored antique Russia calf is wonderfully trim and shapely, with comfort from first to last.

# Red Cross Shoe



Model No. 615. "The Chummy." Of mahogany Russia calf, with medium round toe and military heel, this model is a regular chum for the outdoor girl or woman. It's just the kind of shoe she really should have.



## CONFERENCE OPENS ON ENFORCEMENT

Prohibition Leaders Emphasize  
Need of Electing Congress  
That Will Uphold Volstead  
Act—Penalties Are Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The standards of the Volstead Act  
are the measure and guaranty of  
America's honesty and determination  
on the question of national prohibi-  
tion," said William H. Anderson of  
New York at the Anti-Saloon League  
conference which held its opening  
session here yesterday. That was the  
sentiment expressed by representa-  
tives from all parts of the country  
who had come together to take stock  
of the situation and to rouse many  
people from the apathy into which  
they have fallen in the belief that  
all is well with prohibition because  
the amendment has passed. That atti-  
tude, it was declared by speakers,  
is a great mistake, because the op-  
ponents of prohibition are extremely  
active in their efforts to make the law  
non-effective.

Men who led the fight for the adop-  
tion of the prohibition amendment and  
who are now zealous for its enforce-  
ment declared that, in the first place,  
public sentiment must be aroused; in  
the next place, a Congress must be  
elected which would be on guard  
against the subtle efforts of the ene-  
mies of prohibition who would, under  
plea of a liberal construction, open  
the door to wine and beer, bringing in  
their train the saloon, under what-  
ever name, and the evils that multi-  
ply with the sale of alcoholic bever-  
ages; better enforcement of the law  
by federal and state officials must be  
sought, and more effective action by  
federal judges.

### Fines Sometimes Inadequate

Mr. Anderson and Wayne B. Wheeler  
were appointed a committee to draft a  
resolution on the subject of the federal  
judges and report to the conference  
today. Some judges, it was said, im-  
pose fines so ridiculously inadequate  
as to amount to licenses, really en-  
couraging law breakers to continue.

"Federal judges," said Mr. Ander-  
son, "cannot expect to be considered  
sacred unless they discharge a sacred  
trust in a sacred manner."

"I believe it is providential that we  
are confronted with the challenge that  
Congress can so change the National  
Prohibition Act, commonly known as  
the Volstead Law, as in effect to nullify  
the Constitution," said Mr. Anderson  
in his address.

"There is no short cut or royal road  
to reform. In a republic no reform is  
enduring that is not founded upon a  
normal working public sentiment. States  
that reached a normal prohibi-  
tion sentiment before national prohibi-  
tion became effective are not likely to  
have any very serious trouble with the  
enforcement of prohibition or the repeal  
of it, provided they use ordinary  
intelligence and diligence. However,  
the national aspects of the case and  
the need of being on guard in con-  
gressional districts and in states as a  
whole in the election of United States  
senators will serve as an insurance  
policy even in such states."

### Situation in Wet States

"In the wet states the condition is  
entirely different. There are states in  
this country where, although the hon-  
est sentiment, if it could have been  
arrived at, would have been for pro-  
hibition, yet the result as recorded in  
the ballot box after the kind of an  
election that would have been in-  
volved, would have been entirely dif-  
ferent."

"In a state like New York, where  
the advocates of a bonus referendum  
on national prohibition had prevented  
an honest referendum on prohibition  
locally, thereby depriving four-fifths  
of the citizenship in the cities of edu-  
cation incident to wet and dry fights  
under local option laws, such as have  
been conducted for 20 years on the  
average in most states, there is still  
much to be done in the way of build-  
ing sentiment."

"It may just as well be recognized  
that there can be no normal enforce-  
ment of law under the federal adminis-  
tration where there is no sentiment  
enough to enact the federal law as a  
state law. In New York State, for  
example, the people pay in taxes every  
year more than \$50,000,000 to main-  
tain a state law enforcement machine  
composed of city police, state troopers,  
town constables, sheriffs, deputies,  
district attorneys and courts, without  
any regard whatever to the cost of prisons."

A. J. Davis of Massachusetts spoke  
for a cosmopolitan industrial state  
which had, under local option, elimi-  
nated the saloon in much of its rural  
territory and in many of its larger  
cities, but was still wet."

### Reduction in Number of Arrests

Under the license system, he said,  
there were 100,000 arrests for drunken-  
ness annually; the commissioner of  
public welfare estimated the com-  
monwealth's annual expenditure as the  
result of alcoholic intemperance as  
in excess of \$6,236,000, while the rev-  
enues from the liquor traffic amounted  
to only \$2,452,000. Arrests from  
drunkenness under prohibition have  
been reduced 75 per cent and arrests  
from all causes one half.

"The law was well enforced until  
early in summer," said Mr. Davis.  
"Since then the coasts have begun to  
slip. Some liquor has come from Can-  
ada through Maine over the Jackman  
route."

Massachusetts has not harmonized  
her laws for the sale of liquor with  
the Volstead Act and has no law pro-

hibiting the manufacture of intoxi-  
cants. Her fundamental law regard-  
ing the sale of liquor is in its essence  
prohibition; that is, no one is allowed  
to sell intoxicating liquors without a  
license. Some police officials have  
endeavored to cooperate with the fed-  
eral authorities. The majority, how-  
ever, have taken the position that en-  
forcement is Uncle Sam's business.

"This condition must be speedily  
corrected. The Massachusetts league has  
prepared a liquor code absolutely in  
harmony with the Volstead Act and  
hopes that this measure will be en-  
acted during the next session of the  
Legislature."

"The federal enforcement director  
for Massachusetts is effective and

## BOY SCOUTS AT OLYMPIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Among those who visited the great  
gathering of Boy Scouts at Olympia,  
which was opened by the Duke of Con-  
naught on August 4, many may have  
expressed surprise at the unusual suc-  
cess which has attended the progress  
of a movement which culminates in  
the assembly of 10,000 boys from more  
than 20 different countries in the  
world. But a little thought will go  
a long way to solve the problem.

The Boy Scout movement was in  
the mind of the Chief Scout, Sir Rob-

ert Baden Powell, some 30 years ago  
when he was training his own sol-  
diers. It was developed by him in  
South Africa when engaged with the  
South African constabulary from  
whom the present uniform and badges  
of the Boy Scout are derived. It  
therefore began as a means for mili-  
tary training, but after the war, it  
dropped its military side and became  
a means for youthful character train-  
ing alone. And so it remains. From  
that time it has gradually unfolded  
itself unhampered by any kind of of-  
ficialism. It has been an evolution  
from within and this is one of the  
secrets of its unparalleled success. It  
has, so to speak, caught on, because  
it founded itself in the simple child-  
idea of sociability, comradeship and  
friendly feeling. It has not been  
forced. It appealed at once to the  
higher ideas of childhood which are  
so easily destroyed by a false system  
of education. A boy's natural ideal  
is a life under the open sky, free and  
unhampered. But he must have  
friends with him. He wants to climb  
trees, cross water, watch nature, to  
take and give blows, and above all  
to be able to tell a tale of his adventures.  
These things are all natural to a boy,  
and here he has an opportunity to  
teach himself, to teach others, to be  
happy, to engage in friendly rivalry,  
and to be ashamed of nothing he does  
as long as he obeys the admirable  
"Scout Law."

Therefore, when, at the invitation of  
the International association, the first  
great gathering from all parts of the  
world took place, it was something to  
see.

On this occasion Olympia was trans-  
formed, one long side of the seating  
accommodation being taken up with a

scene of woods, lakes, huts, and ships  
forming a picturesque background for  
the events performed in the great  
arena. These events were so many and  
various that a description is beyond  
the limits of an article. They included  
competitive events such as tugs-of-  
war, Marathon races, relay races, ob-  
stacle races, boxing, wrestling, climb-  
ing, and so on, as well as displays  
of physical training, but building  
bridge building, singing, whistling,  
band playing, and all the amusing  
games which the boys have invented  
and which they play in their annual  
camps. Not only did the program of  
events vary each day but there were  
many events going on at one time,  
so that the arena seemed to be one  
big playground for organized games;

the organization, its finance, and its  
needs.

Briefly, then it is to a large extent  
self-supporting. "The Boy Scouts As-  
sociation" in England is a chartered  
body founded in 1912 and governed  
by a council which elect a committee  
of which the chief scout is chairman.  
There are also county and local coun-  
cils with whom touch is kept by com-  
missioners who represent the chief  
scout. County and local associations  
manage their own finance, forming  
local funds by subscription and by  
contributions of one or two pence per  
week from enrolled boys. They pur-  
chase clothing and equipment from  
headquarters stores. The boys are  
formed in patrols or packs of six to  
eight under a scoutmaster, these again

pected where the high ideal of the  
"Scout Law" is implicitly obeyed.

This "Scout Law" imposes an ethi-  
cal standard which appeals directly  
to a boy's nature. "Wolf Cubs," that  
is, boys of from 8 to 11; "scouts" from  
12 to 16; and "rovers" from 16 years  
of age upward; all promise to obey  
it and do their best to carry it out;  
and all engaged in the movement, from  
the Chief Scout downward, are under  
this healthy code of rules.

The movement has, under wise gov-  
ernance, hitherto escaped many pit-  
falls. It has avoided two great dan-  
gers, that of falling into religious de-  
nominationalism and that of falling  
into military officialism. It has started  
so satisfactorily, it has progressed so  
admirably, it contains so much that  
is conducive, may be necessary, to the  
world's progress, that it requires now  
the greatest care in management. It  
has grown under a system of indi-  
vidual self-help, mutual help, and a  
good deal of self-sacrifice. Endow-  
ment has a tendency to allay indi-  
vidual effort, to encourage depend-  
ence, but fortunately there does not  
appear to be any desire to endow more  
than is actually necessary to maintain  
the headquarters organization. The  
present need is not so much for money  
as for personal help. Whatever a  
man's age may be he can do some-  
thing, either as a scout-master or in  
other capacities in his local associa-  
tion.

## FARMERS URGED TO POOL MILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Unless  
cooperative action is taken many  
dairymen of this State and of other  
states that sell a part of their product  
to the manufacturing dealers will  
face the necessity of sacrificing their  
herds this fall and winter, according  
to officials of the New York office of  
the Dairymen's League. Notice has  
been served on the farmers by the  
New York Milk Dealers Conference  
that after October 1 the manufactur-  
ing dealers will not be in the market  
to buy more milk until market con-  
ditions for manufactured milk prod-  
ucts improve.

To meet the situation, the directors  
of the Dairymen's League have sent  
out questionnaires to the 85,000  
members asking their support of the  
plan passed on by the directors that  
the proceeds from every member's  
herd be pooled, as a protective  
measure in behalf not only of dairy-  
men, but of the future national and  
world market in milk and milk  
products.

"The reason which the dealers give  
for this unprecedented action," the  
statement says, "is that there is little  
or no market, either foreign or do-  
mestic, for manufactured products.  
The dealers report that there is little  
buying of dairy products and that  
every one seems to be waiting for  
lower prices."

Passaic, N. J.

GEO. HAMMEL,  
Accredited Agency for the  
**RED CROSS SHOE**

Seattle, Wash.

THE BON MARCHE,  
Accredited Agency for the  
**RED CROSS SHOE**

Kansas City, Mo.

ROBINSON SHOE CO.,  
Accredited Agency for the  
**RED CROSS SHOE**

Long Beach, Calif.

TRIANGLE SHOE CO.,  
Accredited Agency for the  
**RED CROSS SHOE**

San Diego, Calif.

SPECIALTY SHOE CO.,  
Accredited Agency for the  
**RED CROSS SHOE**

Lowell, Mass.

BOULGER SHOE CO.,  
Accredited Agency for the  
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Indianapolis, Ind.

MAROTT SHOE SHOP  
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Charleston, S. C.

R. E. MARTIN SHOE STORE  
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Portland, Me.

BOSTON SHOE STORE,  
Accredited Agency for the  
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being grouped into troops, under the  
local associations. So far they are  
financially independent. The endow-  
ment fund is used for headquarters  
purposes. At present it amounts to  
about £100,000, but the intention is to  
increase it to £250,000. From the an-  
nual report it appears that there is an  
income of about £1400 a year, about  
half of which is derived from profit on  
the equipment department and about  
£4000 from the interest on the endow-  
ment fund. Annual subscriptions  
amount to only £324. In expenditure,  
salaries absorb about £3000 and vari-  
ous activities together with printing  
and office expenses cover the remain-  
ing £11,000 of annual income. From  
this it will be seen that the organiza-  
tion is well-conceived, elastic, and eco-  
nomically sound. The head-  
quarters are at 25 Buckingham Palace  
Road, where every inquiry is met by  
the greatest courtesy as would be ex-

Lansing, Mich.

F. N. ARBAUGH CO.,  
Accredited Agency for the  
**RED CROSS SHOE**

Binghamton, N. Y.

A. C. TOLLEY & CO.,  
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Sioux City, Ia.

DAVIDSON BROS. CO.,  
Accredited Agency for the  
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San Francisco, Calif.

THE EMPORIUM,  
Accredited Agency for the  
**RED CROSS SHOE**

Washington, D. C.

R. EHRLICH, 2010 14th St.,  
N. W.,  
Accredited Agency for the  
**RED CROSS SHOE**

Quincy, Ill.

S. & S. SHOE CO.,  
Accredited Agency for the  
**RED CROSS SHOE**



Photograph by Topical Press Agency, London

North American Indian contingent of Boy Scouts at Olympia assembly of 10,000 boys

active, but is handicapped by assist-  
ants and agents, many of whom are  
incompetent and some loyal neither to  
their chief nor to the law. Citizens  
find it difficult to get a hearing with  
the director.

"The state director in charge of per-  
missive features of the Volstead Act  
does not have the confidence of tem-  
perance people of the state. He is  
political in the worst sense."

These conditions, Mr. Davis de-  
clared, must be remedied.

## OUTLAW SWITCHMEN ADVISED TO RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Outlaw switch-  
men strikers were advised on Tuesday  
night, in an official order from John  
Grunau, president of the United As-  
sociation of Railway Employees of  
America, to seek their old jobs on  
whatever terms the railroads offer,  
even sacrificing their former seniority  
rights.

"Because of the congested condition  
of the country's transportation facili-  
ties, we must take humanity into con-  
sideration and relieve the suffering this  
winter, in preference to remaining out  
on vacation fighting for our seniority  
rights," said the official communica-  
tion.

"In the Chicago switching district it  
is now declared fair to work on any  
railroad," continued the statement.  
"We also advise that our members in  
other districts resume work on the  
best terms possible in their respective  
divisional points."

"With reference to seniority rights,  
though we have lost our seniority, we  
have won one of the greatest battles  
in the history of the railroads by forc-  
ing the government to appoint the  
United States Railroad Labor Board."

"But with half of the industries of  
the country running on a 50 per cent  
normal basis, and our fellow workmen  
who are engaged in capacities other  
than railroading being laid off because  
of the congested condition of the coun-  
try's transportation facilities, we must  
go back to work and concede our sen-  
iority."

## OFFICIAL THANKS OF FRANCE TENDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Jean Par-  
mentier, representative of the French  
Finance Ministry in the flotation of the  
\$100,000,000 French Government loan,  
and Mr. Casenave, director-general of  
French services in the United States,  
expressed the official thanks of France  
to the United States for its coopera-  
tion, at a luncheon of the Bond Club  
of New York recently. Mr. Parmentier  
said that the assistance given his gov-  
ernment showed that the people of the  
United States understood the greatness  
of the effort for reorganization and re-  
construction which France has made.  
M. Casenave told of what France has  
accomplished toward meeting her re-  
sponsibilities in subscribing loans,  
lifting mortgages, and in savings bank  
deposits.



## Has Your Baby a Carriage?

Baby should be out-of-doors every day. It's such a  
pleasure for you to put him in his Lloyd Loom Woven  
Carriage of finest weave and ride him around.

Write for our Baby Carriage Style Book and the  
names of the Dealers in your town who carry this  
wonderful line.

LLOYD MFG. COMPANY  
Menominee, Mich.

## WOMAN CANDIDATE STATES POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Miss Har-  
riet May Mills, Democratic candidate  
for secretary of state in New York,  
told a nonpartisan group of suf-  
fragists who assured her of their sup-  
port at a luncheon in her home at  
the Hotel Pennsylvania recently, that  
she did not want them to support her  
because she was a woman or because  
of any feeling of sentiment, but only  
because they believed her capable of  
filling the position for which she was  
running.

When asked her views on the lead-  
ing issues in this State, prohibition,  
housing, and the so-called welfare  
legislation, Miss Mills said:

"I am in favor of prohibition. I  
want to see a strict enforcement of  
the Eighteenth Amendment and of the  
Volstead Act."

"As for the housing situation I am  
heartily in favor of legislation to en-  
able people to own their own homes;  
the country needs it."

Miss Mills said that she approved  
legislation for the minimum wage,  
the eight-hour day and the elimina-  
tion of night-work for women in in-  
dustry, as she felt that such legisla-  
tion would result in the greatest good  
to the greatest number.

## MOTORISTS FINED \$100 EACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

HAVERHILL, Massachusetts—Wil-  
liam A. Vaitkus of this city was  
fined \$100 by John J. Winn, judge of  
central district court here, on Tues-  
day, for operating an automobile while  
under the influence of liquor, and \$100  
additional for carrying a revolver.  
Cornelius Callahan, also of Haverhill,  
was fined \$100 for operating a motor  
vehicle while intoxicated.

THE  
HOUSE OF  
KUPPENHEIMER  
CLOTHES  
FOR MEN  
IN  
DAYTON

**Metropolitan**

J. H. MARGOLIS, Pres.  
LUDLOW AT FOURTH  
DAYTON, O.

## The Home Beautiful

Rike's Department of  
Interior Decorating

is modernly equipped to design, plan  
and execute all classes of Interior  
Decorative work, no matter how large  
or how seemingly small.

The department is under the per-  
sonal supervision of Interior Decorators  
who devote their entire efforts to plan-  
ning The Home Beautiful. Every  
decorative scheme planned comes under  
the personal care of these creative  
artists.

An extensive selection of Drapery  
Fabrics is carried in stock, so that you  
may choose from a wide assortment.  
Decorative plans and suggestions for  
individual treatment submitted with-  
out cost upon request.

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HIGH GRADE GROCERIES  
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**Walk-Over**  
Shoes for Men and Women  
of Critical Taste  
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39 S. Main St., Dayton, Ohio

One of the Largest and Most Com-  
plete Stationery and Office-Outfitting  
Houses in the Country.

Everybody's Book Shop Co.  
21-23 West Fifth St. DAYTON, OHIO

**THE C. C. WINANS CO.**  
FUR STORE  
22 West Fourth St.  
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**SHOES**  
WOMEN'S MISSES'  
BOYS' and GIRLS'  
**W. F. OELMAN & CO.**  
MAIN AT FOURTH DAYTON, OHIO



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## EAST HAS MOST PLAYERS LEFT

## United States Women's Singles Championship Tennis Tournament Has Now Reached the Fourth Round of Play

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Eastern players are considerably in the majority of those who survive in the United States Women's national tennis championship at the Philadelphia Cricket Club at St. Martins, as a result of the third round singles matches staged Wednesday. Four players from Boston, Massachusetts, three from New York and one from California remain. Philadelphia's last entry, Miss M. D. Thayer, was eliminated when Miss Eleanor Tennant defeated her 8-6, 6-2, although Miss Thayer was obliged to stop play.

The other survivors in the singles are: Mrs. F. I. Mallory, of New York, former title holder; Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Helen Pollak also of the Metropolitan District; Miss Marion Zinderstein, the national clay court champion; Miss Leslie Bancroft, Miss Edith Sigourney and Mrs. N. W. Niles of Boston.

Miss Mallory eliminated Miss Helen Baker, one of the best of the California players, in straight sets, 6-0, 6-4. The Coast girl was not able to make the former champion extend herself at any stage. Another Californian went out when Mrs. R. M. Leachman was defeated by Miss Pollak, 6-0, 6-4.

Miss Zinderstein showed that she must be considered in the final reckoning by the easy manner in which she defeated Mrs. R. L. Wood of New York, 6-2, 6-0. Miss Bancroft took things her own way in winning from Mrs. B. F. Briggs of New York, 6-3, 6-2. Miss Goss put out Miss P. A. Ballin of New York, a sister of the former Princeton football captain, in straight sets, 6-4, 6-1.

One of the feature matches in the doubles was the easy victory of Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. A. W. Wightman, last year's single title-holder, over Miss Sigourney of Boston and Miss Brenda Hedstrom, of Buffalo, in love sets. The summary:

## UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Third Round:

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Marjorie Hires, Kansas City, 6-2, 6-4.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Miss P. A. Ballin, New York, 6-4, 6-1.

Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated Mrs. B. F. Briggs, New York, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Helen Pollak, Boston, defeated Miss Marjorie Hires, Kansas City, 6-2, 6-4.

Mrs. N. W. Niles defeated Miss Roberta Esch, Cleveland, by default.

Doubles—Second Round: Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Mrs. C. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, and Miss Brenda Hedstrom, Buffalo, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. R. L. Wood and Mrs. E. V. Lynch, New York, defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, Philadelphia, and Miss Rosemond Newton, Boston, 6-1, 6-4.

Miss Eleanor Tennant and Miss Helen Baker, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Isaac Schleicher Jr. and Miss Gertrude Ehret, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss M. D. Thayer and Miss A. B. Townsend, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Robert Herold and Mrs. H. F. Kerbaugh, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. Robert Leroy and Mrs. Leachman, New York, defeated Mrs. Edward Duble and Miss Helen Rice, 6-2, 7-5.

Mrs. Ernest Wiener and Mrs. Wolf, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Evelyn Seavey and Miss Hires, Kansas City, 6-3, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles—First Round: Mrs. M. B. Huff and C. F. Fisher defeated Miss Seavey and L. H. Rowland, 6-1, 7-5.

Miss Molwen and E. D. Krumbach, defeated Miss Geary and H. C. Ballentine, 6-1, 6-6.

Miss Townsend and J. T. Thayer defeated Miss Bancroft and E. D. Toland, 6-1, 6-4.

Miss Thayer and A. D. Thayer defeated Miss Heaton and W. P. Wear, 6-4, 6-1.

Miss Dixon and F. E. Dixon defeated Miss Sewell and E. B. Cassard, 2-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Miss Walsh and S. W. Pearson defeated Miss Law and E. Thayer, 2-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. Leachman and R. Evans defeated Mrs. Wood and partner by default.

Mrs. Mallory and Craig Middle defeated Miss Davis and L. E. Mahan, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Carpenter and J. R. Carpenter defeated Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Howell, 6-3, 6-3.

Miss Riegel and P. C. Osborne defeated Miss Martin and C. Martin, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Tennant and Samuel Hardy defeated Miss Strubing and E. Howell by default.

Miss Anderson and J. R. Rowland defeated Mrs. Briggs and partner by default.

Mrs. Wightman and W. F. Johnson defeated Miss Seavey and J. O. Brown, 6-2, 6-3.

MANY ENTRIES FOR SOCCER FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Entries for the 1920-21 national soccer football championships of the United States Football Association will close September 26, at noon, two weeks later than usual, and the first drawings will be made at the Hotel Astor on September 26, by C. A. Lovett, acting secretary.

Many of the best-known clubs of the country are intent on capturing the \$1000 National Challenge Trophy, now in the hands of the Ben Miller Club, of St. Louis, Missouri, the first western

club to win the honor. Early entries include:

Federal Ship, Kearny, New Jersey; Bethlehem Steel Football Club, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Hibernians, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Fore River, Fore River, Massachusetts; Erie Athletic Association, Kearny, New Jersey; Erie Juniors, Kearny, New Jersey; Robins Dry Dock Field Club, Brooklyn, New York; New York Field Club, New York City; Paterson Field Club, Paterson, New Jersey; General Electric, West Lynn, Massachusetts; Dixton Athletic Association, Taunton, Pennsylvania; Hendee Field Club, Springfield, Massachusetts; Bunker Hill Field Club, Paterson, New Jersey; Cedar Cliff Athletic Club, Haledon, New Jersey; Thistle Club, Chicago; Onida Community, Limited, Soccer Club, Sherill, New York; Abbot Worstfield Field Club, Forge Village, Massachusetts; Greyhounds, Cleveland, Ohio; Tebo Yacht Basin Field Club, Brooklyn, New York; MacNaughton Rangers, Rochester, New York; Saylesville Field Club, Saylesville, Rhode Island; White Motor Field Club, Cleveland, Ohio; and Parr Alpha Field Club, Holyoke, Massachusetts.

Other entries are being received daily by Secretary Lovett at his office, 126 Nassau Street, New York City.

## ONLY TWO GAMES IN THE AMERICAN

## Cleveland Draws Nearer to New York by Defeating Athletics—St. Louis an Easy Winner

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	81	33	824
Cleveland	85	52	821
Chicago	83	55	807
St. Louis	68	68	590
Boston	66	74	471
Washington	72	61	458
Detroit	53	84	387
Philadelphia	45	93	328

## RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Cleveland 14, Philadelphia 0.

St. Louis 18, Boston 5.

## GAMES TODAY

New York at Chicago.

Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Washington at Cleveland.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Only two games were played in the American League baseball championship race yesterday and Cleveland and St. Louis were easy winners. Cleveland defeated the Philadelphia Athletics 14 to 0 while St. Louis won from the Boston Red Sox 18 to 5. As a result of the Cleveland victory while New York was idle, the margin between first and second places in the championship standing has been reduced to 3 points.

## ATHLETICS SHUT OUT

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland reduced the lead held by New York when she overwhelmed Philadelphia 14 to 0 yesterday. The Cleveland players made 23 hits while Bagby held Philadelphia to three. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Cleveland—14 0 0 2 1 1 0—14 21 2  
Philadelphia—0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1  
Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill, Nunnaker; Keefe, Moore and Perkins, Mutt. Umpires—Connolly and Owens.

## ST. LOUIS BEATS BOSTON

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—St. Louis players ran riot against Boston yesterday, getting 22 hits and 18 runs. Nine of the runs came in the third inning. Boston scored five. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
St. Louis—14 0 0 2 1 1 0—14 21 2  
Boston—5 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 10 1  
Batteries—Wellman and Severeid, Collins; Karr, Hoyt and Schang. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

## DAVIS TENNIS CUP

## TEAM IS ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK, New York—Selection of the United States lawn tennis team to participate in the Davis Cup matches in Australia in December has been announced by the Davis Cup Committee. The team comprises W. T. Tilden 2d, world's singles champion; W. M. Johnston, C. S. Garland Jr., B. N. Williams 2d and Samuel Hardy, captain.

The team will sail from Vancouver about Nov. 10, arriving in Auckland three weeks before their attempt to return the Davis Cup to this country. The way in which the team will be arranged for matches has been left entirely to Captain Hardy.

After leading the National League in batting for the greater part of the season, Rogers Hornsby, the St. Louis star, has been forced into second place, Fred Nicholson of Pittsburgh now being the leader. Last year Hornsby was beaten out for batting honors by E. J. Roush of Cincinnati after the unofficial figures indicated that Hornsby was the champion.

Lack of consistency appears to be the chief reason why the Boston Braves are not higher up in the National League championship standing. Some days they give as fine an exhibition of baseball as any one could ask for, but these do not come often enough.

The Boston Red Sox have bought two pitchers, a second and a third baseman from the Fort Worth Club of the Texas League. They are due to report next spring.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In the Scottish Association Football League, Tuesday, Heart of Midlothian defeated Clydebank 2 to 1 on the Clydebank ground.

NEW YORK, New York—The Cooperstown polo team won the first preliminary tie in the United States open polo championship tournament on the field of the Meadowbrook Club, Tuesday afternoon, when it defeated the Rockaway Hunt Club four, holders of the championship title for 1919, by

a score of 16 to 8. It was a most interesting game to watch, but was not of a very high order of polo.

Thomas Hitchcock Jr. was easily the star of the game. His mallet wielding was very good and he did some fine riding. He scored no less than eight of the goals made by his team.

There were no less than three goals made by ponies, two falling to the credit of the pony ridden by C. C. Rumsey of Cooperstown and the other to the credit of J. C. Cowdin's pony. The summary:

Cooperstown Pos. Rockaway  
P. H. Prince.....No. 1.....E. C. Cowdin  
R. Wanmaker 2d.....No. 2.....E. W. Hopping  
C. C. Rumsey.....No. 3.....J. C. Cowdin  
T. Hitchcock Jr.....No. 4.....Dr. H. Blackwell  
Score—Cooperstown 16, Rockaway 8.  
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## COOPERSTOWN WINS AGAINST ROCKAWAY

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## INCOGNITI WIN BY NINE WICKETS

## Famous British Cricket Team Easily Defeats Germantown Cricket Club Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—At the expense of the Germantown Cricket Club, the Incogniti eleven of England continued its winning streak in the United States, Wednesday when it won a two-days match. The Germantown team amassed 124 runs in its first innings and 151 in its second for a grand total of 275, but the British, who had piled up 245 in their first innings the previous day, went in and quickly gained the necessary mark to win out by the necessary



M. P. Peeters of Holland, world's amateur cycling sprint champion

## M. P. PEETERS WINS IN A CLOSE FINISH

ANTWERP, Belgium—The Seventh Olympiad opened at Antwerp on August 9, so far as the cycling events were concerned, these being decided on the cemet track at the Garden City. Only one race was completed on the first day, this being the 1000-meter "Course de Vitesse," the entries for which were truly international in character, for all the sporting nations of the world had sent their fastest riders.

The following scored in the preliminary heats: H. Bellivier, France, and Dötterweil, United States; Martinielli, Italy, and M. P. Peeters, Holland; T. G. Lance, England, and Binard, Belgium; Lanusse, France, and Albert White, England; L. Daghele, Belgium, and Webster, Canada; H. E. Ryan, England, and Lempereur, Belgium; Fred Taylor, United States, and Perrine, France; H. T. Johnson, England, and Swift, Holland; John, Belgium, and Giorgetti, Italy; Walker, South Africa, and Paillard, France; Andersen, Denmark, and Thurstield, South Africa; G. H. Halpin, Australia, and Bounsal, Canada. The second series of eliminating heats saw the following successful: Taylor, Halpin, Thurstield, Peeters, Johnson, Walker, White and Ryan, while Lanusse qualified via the repechage. In the semi-final Johnson beat Thurstield and White; Ryan beat Halpin and Taylor; and Peeters beat Lanusse and Walker.

The final was thus fought out between two Englishmen and a Hollander. Like gladiators they watched each other. Peeters, in the lead, started a spurt just after the bell, and though Ryan tried to keep him out, the Hollander got by half a lap from home. Then Johnson, coming with a rush from the rear, challenged for the lead, and Peeters taking the last curve on even terms, the Englishman on the outside. Had each had a fair run the result might have been different. As it was, Peeters, swerved violently, driving Johnson up the banking, and the flying Hollander, winning by six inches, with Ryan three lengths away, third.

The winner's time was 1m. 42.5s. The last 200 meters were covered in 13s. Johnson lodged a protest against Peeters, but this was overruled.

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LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In the Scottish Association Football League, Tuesday, Heart of Midlothian defeated Clydebank 2 to 1 on the Clydebank ground.

NEW YORK, New York—The Cooperstown polo team won the first preliminary tie in the United States open polo championship tournament on the field of the Meadowbrook Club, Tuesday afternoon, when it defeated the Rockaway Hunt Club four, holders of the championship title for 1919, by

a score of 16 to 8. It was a most interesting game to watch, but was not of a very high order of polo.

Thomas Hitchcock Jr. was easily the star of the game. His mallet wielding was very good and he did some fine riding. He scored no less than eight of the goals made by his team.

There were no less than three goals made by ponies, two falling to the credit of the pony ridden by C. C. Rumsey of Cooperstown and the other to the credit of J. C. Cowdin's pony. The summary:

Cooperstown Pos. Rockaway  
P. H. Prince.....No. 1.....E. C. Cowdin  
R. Wanmaker 2d.....No. 2.....E. W. Hopping  
C. C. Rumsey.....No. 3.....J. C. Cowdin  
T. Hitchcock Jr.....No. 4.....Dr. H. Blackwell  
Score—Cooperstown 16, Rockaway 8.  
Goals—Hitchcock 8, Rumsey 4, Wanmaker 2, Prince 1 for Cooperstown; Hopping 3, Blackwell 3, E. C. Cowdin 2, J. C. Cowdin, Hopping for Rockaway. Referee—H. H. Holmes.

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CANADA'S SHARE IN  
WORLD PROBLEMS

Membership in the League Has  
Awakened Ambition to Play  
Worthy Part in World Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Canada's membership in the League of Nations has opened up for her sons a new opportunity and awakened an ambition to play a part worth while in international affairs. Already four Canadians have been entrusted by the League with important work.

As is well known, Sir Herbert Ames is head of the financial secretariat of the League of Nations, the importance of which it is unnecessary to dilate upon. Having had a ripe business and political experience, for he has long been a prominent figure in the House of Commons and in the financial and industrial circles as well, besides being equally at home in French as well as in English, he is eminently fitted for his duties. Indeed, it may be said of Sir Herbert that he is a truly international character; for, while he is a native of Montreal, his parents were Americans and he was educated in the United States, being a graduate of Amherst College. As he has laid his plans with a view to spending 10 years abroad, it is quite evident that his position is of a permanent character.

R. D. Waugh, former Mayor of Winnipeg, who is head of the commission that is administering the coal areas of the Saar Valley, is another Canadian who has been entrusted with a very important and difficult task. The results so far have demonstrated the wisdom of his selection.

## Other Appointments Likely

Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician, has been requested to collaborate with several other well-known statisticians in organizing a statistical bureau for the League, and he leaves in a few days for Europe to undertake that work. A former newspaperman, with excellent attainments and a splendid record in the Dominion service, he has won international recognition through sheer ability and industry.

Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, has also been recognized, having been made a member of the Council of the International Labor Conference, which had its origin in the League of Nations movement. A sane labor man, thoroughly progressive and yet anything but a radical, he is bound to hold his place in the international labor world.

Other appointments will also undoubtedly come to Canada as the work of the League develops. There is now a noticeable inclination on the part of Canadians to obtain a first hand knowledge of European conditions especially and to launch into the larger circle of world affairs. This inclination is also being given much encouragement. Recently the Quebec Government announced that it would select two young journalists whom it would send abroad for a term in order that they might acquire a knowledge of Old World conditions. This will mean much travel on the continent, with special opportunities for acquiring a good knowledge of life in France. Quebec Sets Example

At the recent Imperial Press Conference a resolution was adopted calling for an exchange of newspapermen among the various parts of the Empire. Quebec, however, has not waited for this, her action being in the nature of a pioneer effort. Already a few Canadian newspapermen have a regular correspondent in London, and one or two make a practice of sending members of their staff over to Europe, giving them a year's experience amid Old World conditions.

The Rhodes scholarships are greatly appreciated and have been a strong spur to effort on the part of male undergraduates. They seem also to have produced a feeling of emulation among women students, for a recent report of the scholarships committee of the Federation of Women's University Clubs in Toronto says: "There is a general desire for study abroad among Canadian women graduates." The report also says: "A graduate of Toronto went to Oxford last year, two more are going this year, and a graduate of Queen's and two from Toronto are going to Paris for graduate work, and a McGill graduate, who has been doing research work at Bryn Mawr for three years, writes that she is eager to go to a British university for further work. "These," added the convenor of the committee, "are only a few among other instances I could name."

CONDITIONS IMPROVED  
IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Economic and political conditions in Tzecho-Slovakia are reported greatly improved by the excellent harvest prospects. The harvests are said to be the best in 30 years and the sugar crop is 12 per cent larger than ever before.

It was said here by Tzecho-Slovak officials yesterday that a survey of the economic situation indicated that any tendency which some months ago might have caused apprehension of Bolshevik schism in Socialist ranks had definitely ceased to exist, and that the working classes and the bourgeoisie were giving united support to President Masaryk.

Tzecho-Slovak sentiment favors a resumption of trade relations with Russia, as the new republic manufactures the articles, such as agricultural machinery, that Russia most needs, and the recovery of Tzecho-Slovakia, it is declared, is retarded by the blockade of Russia.

American bankers and other business men returning from Prague are quoted as saying that Tzecho-Slovakia

## SCHOOLS ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Evening Session  
Opens Sept. 20

Office Open Until 8 P. M. This  
Week, Wednesday, Thursday  
and Friday  
New Bulletin, giving information re-  
garding all Sessions, sent on request.  
No Cash Tuition. Scholarships. Employed  
334 BOYLSTON STREET  
Corner Arlington Street  
Students admitted to Day Session if  
there are vacancies in course desired.

## School of Fine Arts

Day and Evening Classes in Drawing and  
Painting from Life, Illustrations, Composition;  
the broader forms of Commercial Art.  
John P. Wicker, Director  
Woodward Ave. at Parsons DETROIT, MICH.

Hollywood School for Girls  
Will Open Its Fall Term  
SEPTEMBER 23rd  
Courses offered in High School and Grade  
Subjects: Music, Art, Oral Expression,  
Athletics, Boarding and day pupils received.  
Catalogue upon request.  
1749 La Brea Ave., Hollywood, Calif.  
Boys admitted to lower grades in the  
day school.

Massachusetts, Boston, 551 Boylston St.  
(Copley Sq.)

## Chauncy Hall School

Established 1828. Prepares boys exclusively for  
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF  
TECHNOLOGY  
and other scientific schools. Every teacher a  
specialist.  
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal.

is in a better economic condition than  
any other continental country, excepting  
possibly Belgium, and that it  
would maintain and improve her position  
if trade with Russia could be resumed.

FEW ARRIVALS FROM  
CENTRAL EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It was said at the Department of Labor yesterday that there were practically no Germans or Austrians being admitted to the United States. Reports to the contrary have been circulated but it was pointed out that the State Department would issue no passports for persons of these nationalities unless it could be shown that the case was one of the greatest urgency, and proofs of this kind have rarely been found convincing to the State Department.

As a matter of fact, the immigration from northern Europe to the United States has been very slight. The report that a great many Poles were coming here was probably based on the fact that the French Line steamships from Warsaw have brought a number of Jews. The Poles, however, find it difficult to get permission to leave their country, as all persons subject to military service are required to stay at home.

BRITISH VISITORS TO  
ATTEND CELEBRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

RICHMOND, Virginia—The celebration at Norfolk, Virginia, October 4 to 6, in commemoration of the meeting of the first legislative assembly in America at Jamestown in 1619, is expected to bring to Richmond a party of 25 Englishmen who will be in Virginia for the celebration. This announcement is made by Mrs. William Ruffin Cox of the Colonial Dames of America, chairman of the committee in charge of the entertainment, appointed by Gov. Westmoreland Davis. The party is expected to come to Virginia from Plymouth, Massachusetts, after attending the exercises there in connection with the celebration of the settling of the Pilgrim Fathers.

## OLD MILL SITE UNCOVERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
EASTPORT, Maine—The site of what undoubtedly was the first tide water mill on the American continent has been discovered at Red Beach where Low's Brook empties into the St. Croix River at a point nearly opposite the southern end of Docket's Island, where De Monts and his men settled in the year 1604, three years before the settlement of Jamestown. In excavating for a fish pond near his summer home, R. S. McCarter of Cambridge, Massachusetts, unearthed the unmistakable remains of an ancient dam of stone and timbers. Comparing the site with the original map of the island authorities agreed that it must have been the site of the water mill mentioned in the old records as employed by Sieur De Monts and his men to grind their corn, being the largest stream within an area of several miles on either side of the river.

## Classified Advertisements

**BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED**  
WANTED—Room and breakfast by business woman in suburbs; easy commuting to New York. 20, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**  
WANTED—Young girl as mother's helper, for child 2 years old; good home. Address MRS. G. S. KRIGER, 2504 Ocean Ave., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

**GIRL OR WOMAN**  
For general housework; family of three. MRS. R. L. ROUGHTON, 10 Clinton Place, Mt. Vernon, New York. Phone 2447-M.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**  
WANTED—A night watchman in the automobile district. Must be married, a resident of Brighton, Newton or vicinity and competent to run a low pressure boiler, using oil for fuel. When answering give references, age and salary expected. Address X89, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS FOR RENT

APARTMENT, seven light, clean, roomy, Central Park West, excellent; baby grand piano, furnishings complete for sale \$3500; phone; lease; all week. Schuyler 4266, New York City.

WANTED—To rent in Chicago, Oct. 1; 3 or 4 rm. furn. apt., reasonable, N. or S. Side. Reliable married couple. Sunnyside 9600, Mt. Pleasant.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

**WE CAN GIVE PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.**  
good wages and comfortable homes to a carpenter, painter, farmer and two boy men on our modern big farm; steady employment, preferred; good water and fine climate, all white help; you can raise your own chickens, cows, pigs and have fresh garden vegetables the year round; send full particulars as to experience, age and references first letter. DIXIE DUREO FARM, INC., Ridgeville, S. C., 30 miles west of Charleston, S. C.

## FALL RIVER, MASS.

**LEWANDOS**  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses  
197 Bank Street  
Telephone Fall River 2512  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

## WORCESTER, MASS.

"Quality Always First"  
HARDWARE  
CUTLERY  
MILL SUPPLIES  
GIFT ROOM  
AUTO ACCESSORIES  
Duncan & Goodell Co.  
WORCESTER, MASS.

## MILADY'S SHOP

Embroideries—Good Shepherd Yarns  
E. F. ROUSTON 302 Main St., Worcester  
GUERTIN—Ladies' Hatter  
683 MAIN ST. TEL. P. 8703

## LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses  
3 Pleasant Street  
Telephone Park 1022  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

## NEWPORT, R. I.

**LEWANDOS**  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses  
231 Thames Street  
Telephone Newport 1022  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

## CHICAGO, ILL.

WANTED—In Chicago, S. S. 5 to 7-room apt. for family of 3 children and 2 adults; rent \$30 to \$50 per month. Address S. S. 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

**LA PALMA CAFETERIA CO.**  
421-423 South 4th Avenue  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

## CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

**A. C. TAYLOR & SON**  
JEWELERS  
218 SO. SECOND ST., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA  
JAS. A. SNYDER, 208 2d Avenue

## BILLINGS, MONT.

**BILLINGS DYEHOUSE**  
DRY CLEANING  
117 North 30th Street, BILLINGS, MONTANA

## DENVER, COL.

**O'KEEFE JEWELRY CO.**  
QUALITY JEWELRY  
Mfg. Jewelers, Accurate Watch Repairing  
827 15th St., Cor. Champa, DENVER  
Phone M. 6440

## A. T. Lewis &amp; Son

Dry Goods Co.  
A store where no transaction is complete until the customer is satisfied  
918 10TH STREET  
M. R. WISE JR., Mgr.

## CORSETS

Women's Under Garments  
1025 Sixteenth Street, Denver  
JOY'S BUTTER SHOP  
IN NEW HOME—ON LOOP CORNER  
Central Savings Bank Building  
1112-14 15TH STREET, DENVER  
Besides Joy's Satisfaction Butter, Eggs and Cream, Light Dairy Lunches will be served and Sausages Put up for travelers.  
A complete line of those fancy articles you are looking for in the DELICATESSA SHOP.  
Add Butter—10c Per Gallon  
Our whole effort is to produce an Exchange—of JOY and Satisfaction

## GOODHEART'S

BROADWAYLAUNDRY  
"We return all but the dirt"  
800 South Broadway Phone South 158

## HOFF-SCHROEDER

A Large Denver Cafeteria  
One of the most popular in the West  
1648 WELTON STREET TEL. MAIN 7407

## DENVER, COL.

**BARNEY FURRY TRANSFER & WAREHOUSE CO.**  
1420-22nd St., Denver, Colo.  
Phone Champa 3130  
Main 2095

**Horace W. Bennett & Company**  
INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, LOANS  
MARK K. BENNETT, Manager  
Insurance and Sales Departments  
1010 Sixteenth St., Denver, Phone Champa 2900

**The Small Bros. Plumbing Co.**  
Special attention given to repair work  
PHONE MAIN 1168  
1895-37 Walton Street Denver, Colo.

## WICK'S AUTO LIVERY

Successors to Michael's Auto Livery  
1709 Stout St., Denver Phone Champa 34

## TURNER PRINTING COMPANY

PRINTERS, BINDERS AND STATIONERS  
1427 Glenarm Place Tel. Cha. 4012

## THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY

"HONEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"  
1855 Blake St. DENVER, COLO.

## Gigantic Cleaners &amp; Tailors

700 Colfax, DENVER. Phone 409-5594  
We do better cleaning at moderate prices.

## The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.

ALL GRADES OF COAL  
"Quality and Service"  
Phone Main 5000, 510 East Ninth St., DENVER

## OGDEN, UTAH

LET YOUR NEXT PAIR OF SHOES BE  
WALK OVER FOR US AND WE WILL WALK-OVER  
ROOT SHOP, P. B. Skidmore, Mgr.

## INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Music 34-38  
with Circle  
Meals Circle  
Place

## INDIANAPOLIS

**Circle Flower Store**  
An Indoor Garden  
45 MONUMENT PLACE  
INDIANAPOLIS

## IF IN NEED OF

FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES  
stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market  
L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS  
213-214 Midway Stands 382 Vegetable Market  
CITY MARKET HOUSE

## KLOTZ KLEANERS

CLEANERS AND DYERS  
Try our current cleaning department.  
Prompt Service. Moderate Prices. Call Woodruff  
2751, Auto. 61028, 1202 East Michigan Street.

## Greene's Flower Shop

Successor to Hensley's  
5 East Ohio Street Main 3712, New 21-402

## THE FRANCO-AMERICAN

Super Service—Master Cleaners  
20th and Central Ave.—North 3830—Auto 42760

## "EXIDE" BATTERIES

For Gas and Electric Cars  
"MILBURN" ELECTRICS  
The ideal electric car  
INDIANA BATTERY SERVICE CO.

## TERRE HAUTE, IND.

## HOLSUM BREAD

Made Clean  
Sold Clean  
Delivered Clean

## IDEAL BAKING CO.

## LOGANSPOUT, IND.

HOME OF  
KUPPENHEIMER  
FASHION PARK  
STYLE-PLUS CLOTHES  
Sellers Clothing Co.  
Home of Good Clothes

## A. GRUBE CO.

Exclusive agents for  
BETTY WALES, PEGGY PAIGE,  
AND WOOLTEX  
Newest Fashions in women's suits,  
coats, dresses, blouses and millinery.

## Logansport Dye Works

SAFETYFACTORY WET  
AND DRY CLEANING  
218 6th Street Phone 531  
CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, Prop.

## JOHN MEHAFFIE

SHEET METAL WORK  
Hardware, Stoves, Window Glass  
217-219 Fifth Street

## HAMMOND, IND.

**POST GROCERY CO.**  
82 WILLIAM STREET  
QUALITY GROCERIES

## KALAMAZOO, MICH.

**LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE**  
108 So. Burdick Street  
Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats,  
Dresses, Waists, Popular Prices.

## ROBERTSON

Furs and Fur Remodeling  
301 South Burdick Street

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Gilmore Bros. 2nd floor  
JEWELRY  
DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE  
N. C. TALL CO., 118 W. Main St.

## RIDDLE'S MEAT SHOP

Pay cash, carry and save 20% on your Meats  
114 E. Burdick 1254 Phone

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## "THE PARIS"

For First-Class Cleaning  
222 W. Main Street Phone 197

## GILMORE BROS.

Complete stocks of medium and high-grade  
merchandise.  
Test them with trial order.  
Furniture, Lamps and Novelties  
E. L. TAPLE  
4th Floor, Gilmore Bros.

## NEIFERT STUDIO

Commercial and Portrait Photography  
508 Bank Bldg. Phone 2503, Kalamazoo, Mich.

## Oh! See the O-CEDAR MOPS!

It is an exclamation many times uttered by our  
display of these goods in the BRIGHT BAR-  
GAIN BASEMENT, where we carry the mops  
and oil. "Come—good Economy!"  
J. R. JONES SONS & CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

## JEANETTE ROSENBERG

Imported and do-  
mestic stationery, wedding announcements;  
prices satisfactory. 204 W. Level St.

## BATTLE CREEK

## The "Butcher Shop"

80 W. Main Street BATTLE CREEK  
Office Phone Bell 604 Res. Phone Bell 268-W  
C. H. NICHOLS  
Auto Painting—Auto Tops Recovered  
Cushions and Curtains Repaired—New Ones  
22 WATER STREET

## GRAND RAPIDS

## "Leads in Value Giving"

**The Boston Store**  
Charles Traub & Co.  
ANNOUNCING  
Fashion's  
Autumn Apparel  
In Exclusive and Ultra  
Stylings, New Materials  
New Color Tones.  
YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED  
TO VIEW THE DISPLAYS.

## One of Western Michigan's Largest and most complete Furniture Stores.

## YOUNG &amp; CHAFFEE FURN. CO.

## THE BIG STORE

## Furs and Wraps

The most luxurious Fur Coats, Neck  
Pieces, Scarfs and Muffs are shown  
here in profusion.  
Handsome, Cozy Fabric Wraps for  
evening and street wear in almost  
endless variety.

## HERPOLSHEIMER'S

## Friedrich

MUSIC HOUSE  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Pianos—Player Pianos—Player Rolls  
Victrolas—Records

## Quality and Style

FOR MEN  
Mackenzie-Bostock-Monroe  
51 Monroe Avenue  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

## D. J. Anderson's

SCOTCH GINGHAMS  
Totals  
NAMRIT VOILES

## HANDKERCHIEFS

TURKISH TOWELS WASH GOODS  
TABLE LINENS WHITE GOODS  
WURZBURG'S LINEN STORE

## HOUSEMAN &amp; JONES

FINE CUSTOM TAILORING  
HART, SCHAEFFER & MARK  
WORLD'S FAMOUS CLOTHES

## CARR-HUTCHINS-

ANDERSON COMPANY  
SELLERS OF  
Hickey-Freeman Quality Clothing

## Friedman-Spring

ANSWERING THAT  
BOTHERING QUESTION  
"Is Women's Ready-to-wear less expensive this  
year than last?"  
Yes, we can give much more quality for every  
dollar our patrons invest here in apparel than  
was possible last year.  
AND THE NEW CONCEPTS FOR FALL ARE  
READY!

## INSURANCE

E. MAY CRAFT  
Citiz. Phones 35366—4210  
Tel. 380

## GRAND RAPIDS

## BIRNEY'S CHOCOLATE SYRUP

IS DIFFERENT  
to be had only at  
BIRNEY'S "Chocolate" Cabin  
15 Dir. Ave. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.

## KODAKS, SUPPLIES, PICTURE

FRAMING AND ART GOODS  
**THE CAMERA SHOP, Inc.**  
16 Monroe Avenue, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## Cody Hotel Cafeteria

Entrance 10 West Fulton St. or through  
Cody Hotel Lobby  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## JACKSON, MICH.

**Charming Fall Suits**  
Delightful New Fabrics  
Nearly every day interesting things for Fall  
are being received, and a frequent visit will  
prove mutually enjoyable.

## GAYLORD-ALDERMAN CO.

ROGER'S LIGHTING SHOP  
OTSEGO HOTEL BUILDING  
J. W. McKie  
Cleaning and Pressing  
127 E. Cortland  
Phone 407

## MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**Store Your Furs**  
in Our Big Safety Vaults  
Have them cleaned by our hand process  
The Better Way  
725 Nicollet Ave.,  
Minneapolis

## Interest Paid on Checking Accounts

2% ON DAILY BALANCES  
2 1/2% ON MONTHLY BALANCES  
WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT  
THE  
Minnesota Loan & Trust Company  
405 MARQUETTE AVENUE  
Affiliated with the Northwestern National Bank

## Chippewa

Spring Water  
A delicious, soft,  
and pure spring water  
HYLAND 2506 DIAL 36 179

## Whitted's Flower Shop

"I love flowers—don't you?"  
79 Monroe Place, MINNEAPOLIS  
Phone 280-501, N.W. M. 2417 or 8251

## THE IVEY COMPANY

IVEY CHOCOLATES—SPECIAL CANDIES  
FANCY ICE CREAMS AND SHERBETS  
925 Nicollet Ave., N. W.  
Minneapolis, Minn.

## The Northwestern Delicat

FANCY BAKERY—DELICATESSEN  
EAST LAKE STREET MINNEAPOLIS

## MINNEAPOLIS, LAKE

AND COUNTRY HOMES  
W. Y. CHUTE  
728 McKnight Bldg.,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"The fast-flying three as they sped toward the land of the sunset"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## My Garden

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
I think that I should like to have  
Some pink and yellow trees,  
With golden color butterflies  
And orchid color bees.  
I think that I should like to have  
The butterflies go by  
In very even, shining squares,  
Against a velvet sky.

## Up the River

At last the long awaited day arrived. John and Harry had been planning for it weeks ahead, ever since their parents had given them permission to do what they were now ready to do. This was to make a canoe voyage up the river and into the beautiful sprinkled lake whose overflow made the stream upon which they went boating. It was a trip of about four miles on the river and about that many more on the lake.  
It was a wonderful day, and they were out of bed early and loading their canoes with provisions, sails which they would put up if there was wind, big straw hats to give them plenty of shade on the long trip, and a great many other things, including a camera, a book or two, such as "Tom's Adventures in Spider Cove," or "Swiss Family Robinson." It was a calm July day, with hardly a cloud in the blue sky, and there was very little wind in the morning, although later, on the lake, they met with a nice breeze. On the long four-wheeled wagons which they had made themselves they hauled the two canoes out to the river, about a mile from Harry's house. The river was smooth and smelled very fresh and inviting. The sun was already making the sandy bottom of the "harbor," from which they were to sail and which was really their old swimming hole, all bright and clean-looking.

It took but a minute or so to launch the canoe and then to put the wagons in a barn nearby to be kept until they returned. Running back to the river they leaped into the boats, took their shining, varnished hickory paddles and started around the little curve of the river in the direction of the lake. There were a lot of adventures, but both boys would have been sorry if there had not been any. Once when they were going through a narrow place in the river where the bull-rushes on each bank had grown so close together there was not much room to pass, they met a fine old black and white cow which was standing squarely facing them. The cow's big round eyes were watching them as though she had nothing in

the world to do but stand in the water all day so that two young sea captains in canvas canoes could not paddle by. They tried a number of ways to make her move, but it was not easy to do much, sitting in a canoe that had to be balanced carefully. They were just going to land and pull the boats through the rushes to the other side of the cow when a farmer living not far away and who owned her came and drove her away.

Then there was the fence across the river made of three wires. One wire was right on the top of the water and the other two above it.

"How are we going to get across?" asked John, whose canoe was in the lead.

"Funno," replied Harry, with visions of getting out of the boats and in water up to their waists pushing the craft over the wire.

"Here's a good scheme," then shouted John. "Let's balance them over," and he began to paddle as hard as he could, and to raise the bow of the canoe high up so that it would go over the wire. As soon as the keel of the boat was on the fence, John kept paddling and edging it farther across the wire. The back end of the boat was still in the water and this held the canoe steady while it went farther and farther to the other side of the fence. When the canoe was almost half way across and had reached the point where there would have to be some way to keep it from rolling over sideways, John reached forward and took hold of one end of the wires above him, and began to pull the canoe into the water on the other side, at the same time holding the boat level. It took quite a while to do this but at last the little craft slipped off the wire and full into the water on the other side. Harry had watched John do this and so it was easy for him to do the same thing, which he did in a very short time.

As they paddled nearer to the lake the day became warmer and pleasanter and about noon they floated out into the open water. Then they landed on the sandy shore and had lunch, before they should start on the voyage around the edge of the lake to the south shore.

## Mocking Birds' Parties

Do mocking birds have parties  
In the middle of the night?  
Sometimes I hear them singing  
When there isn't any light.

They make the nicest music  
Out in the big black dark.  
I'd like to see those parties.  
But they're way off in the park.

## The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Kangaroo Visits the Land of the Sunset

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Of all the strange travelers who ever set off for the west, surely none ever formed a more fantastic group than the Lady, the Horse, and that brown Kangaroo. Not that the trio was anything more than what you really know it to be. No. Not one bit. It was merely that it looked different.

For, skimming along through the night, the three had the appearance of something that they were not at all. Thus the White-White Horse seemed to have—not one head, but three! As for tails, there was the one that really belonged to him—slivery white and of a thousand silk threads—but, of all grotesque things!—there was another alongside it; a solid, round tail like a gigantic spike. And that—yes, you've guessed it—was our own Kangaroo's. Such was the rather indistinct picture presented by the fast-flying three as they sped toward the land of the sunset.

Now you must know (though if you've ever given the subject a thought it will not be at all necessary to tell you), that those who reside in sunset land are ever and forever kept moving. Which, no doubt, is the reason they all live in clouds and keep on such good terms with the breeze. For, otherwise, how would they ever keep up with the sun, or, rather, be able to keep "down" with it?

It was because of this somewhat topsy-turvy state of affairs that the Pretty Lady laughed her very merriest laugh when Kangaroo said (for they talked as they rode), that he supposed the distance to sunset land depended upon the point from whence one started when one set out for it.

"Not at all," corrected she, "from where's has nothing at all to do with the time that it takes. Everything depends upon 'when' one begins journeying. Thus the later one starts the farther one goes."

"But if it got to be very, very late, I should think one might save miles by traveling the other way around and so meeting the sunset by going east instead of pursuing it into the west," argued Kangaroo.

"It would seem so," agreed the Pretty Lady, "but I assure you it could not be done. For, after finishing the part that was night you'd come into the dawn. And having traversed the dawn you would ride into the day.

And, of course, it would not be day but the end of it that you'd be searching for."

So, talking in this fashion, they journeyed onward. And finally, in the far, far west, Kangaroo saw that the darkness was fading. The skies grew lighter and lighter as the travelers advanced—as they rode out of the night and back into the twilight. Then they came to the brow of a mountain and there, just beyond, was the sunset. Yes, there it was again, peopled with whole myriads of clouds. At this particular moment it was making believe to linger in the midst of a countless number of very high and very jagged mountain peaks, while the clouds lay between the ragged points or swung very near by just as great and small ships swing at anchor. As for the sun, it looked to be resting on the topmost point of the highest of all the high peaks.

"Why—why, what a funny place to have a sunset!" exclaimed Kangaroo. And after a moment he added, "Then it must be sunset some place just every minute of the night—no, I mean of the day!"

"To be sure it is," said the Pretty Lady, "and always to be reached providing one has a White-White Horse."

Even as she spoke the snowy steed had arrived at the foot of the very peak on which the sun had seemed to be perched. But when Kangaroo looked overhead the great, golden ball had somehow or other moved on to another peak farther away. Still, many clouds had remained and soon, mounting higher and higher, the White-White Horse brought his passengers into the midst of the rosiest of all. They were so near that the brown-eared fellow could reach out and touch them. They were of all shapes and sizes and of such gorgeous tints that Kangaroo was sure he had never seen anything quite so beautiful—no, not even counting the dazzling scenes at the circus.

Some of the clouds were as big as circus tents and others were as big as balloons. Finest of all—so Kangaroo thought—there were no two alike. As for doorways and windows there seemed to be no exact place for them: Some opened downward through the roofs, some up from the floors, while others were set in the corners or the sides of them.

Now, as the White-White Horse climbed upward, Kangaroo suddenly caught sight of a cloud that was quite the loveliest of all. Its sides were as pink as the pinkest of petals; it had a deep purple roof, while its portals were of shimmering white. As they neared it Kangaroo half

wished they might pause for a moment that he might inspect this gorgeous cloud at close range. And then, just as he was about to abandon the wish, something (doubtless a breeze) swung the portals apart. Instantly the White-White Horse came to a halt at a point where the great cloud rubbed its face against the side of the peak. Then clasping Kangaroo by the hand, the Pretty Lady leaped to the ground and, taking him with her, skipped straight into the cloud with the deep purple roof and the sides that were like the pinkest of petals!

"Oh!" exclaimed Kangaroo, "Oh, then this must be your home in the sunset!"

"It is, indeed," answered the Lady, "and we have reached it just in time. A half-minute more and we should have been obliged to ascend a peak still farther westward."

Even while she was speaking a good-natured breeze took the cloud-house in tow and began moving it onward so that it might, of course, keep up with the sunset.

"Now," said the Lady, "I must be off again to see my spangle needles. Meanwhile you will make yourself quite at home and look about as much as you please. There is but one thing to remember. You can readily see that the floor of my house is not very strong; indeed, it is made of merely 12 layers of mist. So, when moving around—and you are at liberty to do so as much as you like—I must ask that you roll head over heels or else on your side. And, of all things, you must not go hopping about nor attempt to stand on your tail, for if you do, you will most surely ruin my carpets and very likely push holes all the way through my floors."

"I'll be as careful as can be," promised Kangaroo, and, a moment later, he was left to himself.

Inside the cloud were several rooms and, that he might view all, Kangaroo did himself into a ball and rolled from one to the other. The first room was of opal, the next tinted light gray, while the third was of azure as blue as the sky. The connecting doorways were not of the kind one finds in real houses, but conveniently placed rifts in the cloud. Every room contained furniture of various styles, but this was no-wise of the kind one sees at home. On the contrary, everything was simply "a part of the cloud." That is, when there seemed to be need for a table, why the floor merely rose up—much as a toadstool comes from the ground—while circling the table

appeared just the right number of chairs, all formed in exactly the same fashion.

As for the walls, all were covered with no end of strange pictures. And the delightful thing about them was that they seemed to be just whatever Kangaroo's fancy cared to have them be. Thus he had no difficulty in making out at least three kangaroos; and then, as he watched, the cloud pictures melted together a bit and so changed to a perfect likeness of Elephant!

Having explored all the rooms, Kangaroo did himself into a ball and rolled to the top of a most inviting couch. How comfortable it was. Indeed, to those who have never put their heads upon a cloud-pillow it would be quite impossible to describe how very delightful one is.

"This beats straw all hollow!" Kangaroo said to himself, as he snuggled into the depths of it. He lay very still. The cloud-house swayed ever so gently and he knew this meant that the wind had again taken it in tow and was once more urging it softly along, that it might keep sure pace with the sunset.

Through the west wall of the azure room—for, as you may well suppose, the walls were transparent—he could see the sun: a great red ball so softened by the mist-curtains that he could look square into the face of it without blinking so much as an eye. From the face of the sun his gaze again strayed to the pictures. He began trying to find Elephant; but, strangely enough, the big fellow had melted away, while in his place was the long neck and the head of Giraffe! Then, as he looked, the horns and the ears of the tall spotted one took on a queer twist and so turned into an exact portrait of Lion!

"Why, it's just like when one looks up at the sky from the ground," mused Kangaroo. "Indeed, these must be the very pictures that one so often sees in the clouds."

So, rocked by the wind, his whole thought turned to finding still other pictures, the visitor lay there on the couch. But as the minutes passed his eyes started to close. First, they closed half way, and finally, all the way, and then Kangaroo went drifting off into slumberland.

It was not long after that he felt the tow-wind increase in strength. Soon the cloud-house began to rock and to toss, and at last it rolled so very violently that Kangaroo decided to leap off the couch. But when he did, alas! he forgot all about the instructions the Pretty Lady had given him. Thus, instead of rolling on his side or heels

over head, what did he do but make one long, flying leap and so land on the floor with his hind feet and tail. And what happened then? Why, the points of his toes and the point of his tail simply bored straight through the 12 layers of mist, and down through the ragged, jagged hole shot that twisting, tumbling, brown Kangaroo!

Down, downward he fell, turning over and over and plunging through the entire roof, rooms, and floor of two other cloud houses on his journey back to the earth. Only it was not earth he was bound for, or, at least, if it was, it was covered with water.

For by now the sunset had moved out over the ocean. Yes, there was the sea; stretched out beneath like some vast blue-green carpet. And there was Kangaroo bound straight for the face of it.

Below was a boat—a boat with a wide sail billowed taut by the wind. It lay straight—straight beneath. And the next second Kangaroo had landed plump against the lap of the sail, lingered there for a brief second and then slid in a most surprised heap on the deck.

## Rugs

Across the hall from our office are the Armenian rug dealers. There are rooms and rooms of rugs. It is like a flower garden. The doors are open and everybody can look into the flower garden of rugs. Some of the rugs hang on the walls and some are piled on the floor and some are folded neatly and some are thrown over the neat piles and some are laid out in an even and beautiful straightness on the floor.

Today, one of the men is sitting on the floor mending a big, red rug. It lies across his knees like a carpet of carnations. He is mending a tiny part of the great carpet of carnations.

We stand in the door and look at him. He glances up at us, for a moment, and then he goes on mending.

## Sea Gulls

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
I love to see the sea gulls fly;  
At times they seem to be  
Just floating bits of snow white foam  
Blown upward from the sea.

And when I see them drifting down  
I wonder, after all,  
If they are little gray white clouds  
That have begun to fall.

But when the silent fog and mist  
Around my sailboat come  
I know they are good messengers  
That come to guide me home.

## THE HOME FORUM

## "A Little Child"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE child nature of simple faith and purity has ever been a potent factor in Christian teaching and healing. The prophet Isaiah, in that familiar word picture in which he describes the reign of peace and righteousness, foretells, "A little child shall lead them," and later the great Way-shower also paid loyal homage to the purity of little children. He not only said, "of such is the kingdom of God," but, as if to emphasize the significance of this declaration he added, "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein," thus indicating that all must demonstrate the spiritual characteristics of the little child if they would attain the kingdom of God. We may well ponder Christ Jesus' meaning thoughtfully and earnestly, for the true concept of a little child contains within itself the answer to that momentous question, "What is truth?"

Christian Science has shown the necessity, in order to learn the true significance of Scripture, always to substitute the spiritual or metaphysical meaning for the so-called material or physical. Even in the reading of the Bible, the material misconception must give place to spiritual discernment, before Spirit and spiritual blessedness can be understood and demonstrated. Recognizing this, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has included in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," a chapter entitled "Glossary," in which she gives the spiritual or metaphysical definitions, in contradistinction to the perverted material sense, of some of the Scriptural words referred to in the textbook. Hence we find on pages 582 and 583 two definitions of the word "Children." The first, the spiritual or metaphysical definition, is, "The spiritual thoughts and representatives of Life, Truth, and Love." The second, the definition of the perverted material sense of children, reads: "Sensual and mortal beliefs; counterfeits of creation, whose better originals are God's thoughts, not in embryo, but in maturity; material suppositions of life, substance, and intelligence, opposed to the Science of being."

Knowing that the master Metaphysician invariably used words accurately in their original spiritual significance, it is easy to see from the foregoing definitions why in his teachings he so repeatedly linked the kingdom of heaven with the little child. God's idea inevitably reflects the wholeness, purity, and perfection of Deity; it is eternally the representative, the full representative, of Spirit.

of the triune Principle, Life, Truth, and Love, omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent. As this true idea is manifested, the mortal misconception spontaneously disappears. The true idea, or Christ, does not pass through various states or stages of development; it is eternally expressed in perfection and completeness. It is only to so-called human consciousness that there seem to be states or stages in the unfolding of the spiritual idea.

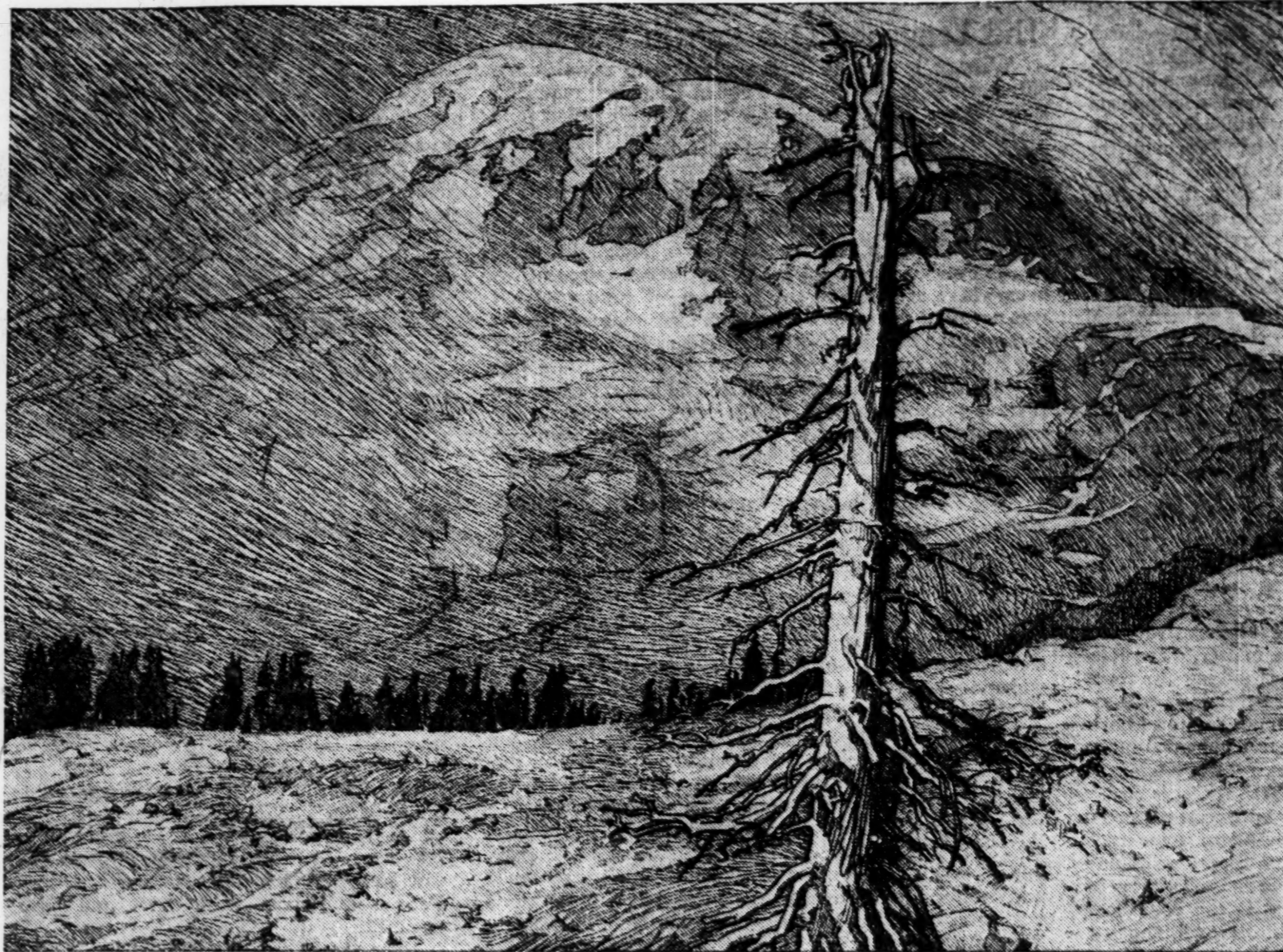
It is a big promise for the new era of scientific, demonstrable Christianity, that the world at large is giving careful study, not only to the needs of the children, but to the children themselves. But child study, rightly conceived, is vastly more than the mere study of children as such study is humanly circumscribed; it is the discernment of the new-old idea, the Christ, one and eternal. This is why Jesus said, "Whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me." Receptivity to the Christ-idea is an essential prerequisite to the realization of the kingdom of heaven.

Jesus also admonished, "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, That in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven." "ANGELS" is defined by Mrs. Eddy as, "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." (Science and Health, p. 581.) The natural sweetness and purity of the child's thought will ever continue to be a silent rebuke to the sensuousness of the human mind and an invincible testimony to the eternal purity of immortal Mind. This leavening influence of the potent purity of the little child is fulfilling the prophecy of Isaiah and revealing and perpetuating the significance of the Master's teachings.

Children symbolize man's inherent spiritual qualities of fearlessness, pure affection, trustfulness, and obedience to divine law. The characteristics of the child,—innocence, obedience, and trustfulness,—are in reality purely spiritual, and because they are spiritual, because they originate spiritually and are governed and controlled by Spirit, divine Principle, they are not subject to reversal by the so-called laws of matter. It is only false education and the delusion that material sense testimony is true that would ever claim to pervert the inherent purity of a child's thought, for the child, with its innate love for God and man, intuitively accepts the spiritual testimony of God, good. Divine Science, revealing, as it does, the eternal completeness of God's infinite idea, inevitably perpetuates these natural spiritual characteristics of the child, or idea, of God. That which is spiritually conceived and eternally governed and controlled by divine Principle, God, self-evidently is not at the mercy of matter, and never needs to look away from Mind, God, for completeness, because it is already and eternally complete and perfect as God's infinite idea.

It is the child of Mind, the Christ-idea, the "forever" witness of the one infinite, divine Principle, that is revealing to the ages the spiritual birthright of freedom, purity, and dominion of man, who is the complete and perfect image of the one Mind. The manifestation in human affairs of the Christ-idea, revealed in this age in Christian Science, is the child of which we are told that it "grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon him." As this spiritual or true idea unfolds to human consciousness, it is seen that God's idea is forever whole, without beginning or ending, never in embryo, but always fully and completely expressed. "The Science of man and the universe," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 2 of the Message for 1902, "in contradistinction to all error, is on the way, and Truth makes haste to meet and to welcome it. It is purifying all peoples, religions, ethics, and learning, and making the children our teachers."

fruit, and little children with bags and bundles of the same, as large as they can stagger under; and I understand they are carrying them to the packers, who ship them to New York, or to the depôts, where I see them lying in yellow heaps, and where men and women are cutting them up, and removing the peel, which goes to England for preserves. I am told that these oranges are sold for a couple of francs a hundred. That seems to me so dear that I am not tempted into any speculation, but stroll back to the Tramontano, in the gardens of which I find better terms.—From "Saunterings," by Charles Dudley Warner.



"A Robe of Mist" (Mt. Rainier, or Tacoma), from the etching by Roi Partridge

## Mt. Rainier

Like autumn leaves the years may fall upon  
His brow from off the ancient tree  
of Time.  
Yet will he tower above the dust  
and grime  
Of earth! The first pink petals of the dawn  
That bloomed into the flower of day;  
the wan  
And hesitating moon's first skyward climb  
He viewed in silent majesty sublime;  
The fir proclaims him king, the great  
seas fawn  
And weave fair garlands at his feet;  
each stream  
Salutes with flashing sword, the  
wildest storm  
That beats against his massive breast  
ne'er mars  
The deep serenity of his white  
dream.  
—Herbert Bashford.

## William Morris and His Home

"The village of Kelmscott lies close to the Thames on the Oxfordshire side of it, some five miles (by water) from the present end of the navigation at Ingham. To the northeast of the village lies the nearly treeless piece of ground formerly Grafton Common, and beyond it is a string of pretty inland villages. On the Berkshire side a range of heights, low but well designed, rise up from the flat meadows.

"When you turn down from the church towards the Thames you come at a corner of the road on the base of the village cross (probably of the fifteenth century), and then, turning to the left and bearing round to the right, all of which transaction takes place in about two hundred yards, you come face to face with a mass of grey walls and pearly grey roofs which makes the house, called by courtesy the Manor House, though it seems to have no manorial rights attached to it, which I have held for twenty-three years. It lies at the very end of the village on a road which, brought up shortly by a backwater of the Thames, becomes a mere cart-track leading into the meadows along the river.

"Through a door in the high unpainted stone wall you go up a flagged path through the front garden to the porch. The house from this side is a lowish three storied one with mulioned windows, and at right angles to this another block whose bigger lower windows and pedimented gable-light indicate a later date. The house is built of well-laid rubble stone of the district, the wall of the latter part being buttressed over, so to say, with thin plaster which has now weathered to the same color as the stone of the walls; the roofs are covered with the beautiful stone slates of the district, the most lovely covering which a roof can have, especially when, as here and

in all the traditional old houses of the countryside, they are "sized down," the smaller ones to the top and the bigger towards the eaves, which gives one the same sort of pleasure in their orderly beauty as a fish's scales or a bird's feathers.

"The farm buildings stand to the south of the house; a very handsome barn of quite beautiful proportions, and several other sheds, including a good dove-cot, all built in the same way as the house, and grouping delightfully with it.

"The garden, divided by old clipped

yew hedges, is quite unaffected and very pleasant, and looks in fact as if it were, if not a part of the house, yet at least the clothes of it; which I think ought to be the aim of the layer out of a garden.

"Going under an arched opening in the yew hedge which makes a little garth about a low door in the middle of the north wall, one comes into a curious passage or lobby, a part of which is screened into a kind of pantry by wooden mullions which have once been glazed. The said lobby leads into what was once the great parlor (the house is not great at all, remember) and is now paneled with white; the chimney-piece is no doubt of the date of the building, and is of rude but rather amusing country work; the windows in this room are large and transomed, and it is as pleasant as possible; and I have many a memory of hot summer mornings passed in its coolness amidst the green reflections of the garden.

"The tapestry room is over the big paneled parlor. The walls of it are hung with tapestry of about 1600, representing the story of Samson; they were never great works of art, and now when all the bright colors are faded out, and nothing is left but the indigo blues, the greys and the warm yellowy browns, they look better. I think, than they were meant to look; at any rate they make the walls a very pleasant background for the living people who haunt the room; and, in spite of the designer, they give an air of romance to the room which nothing else would quite do.

"Another charm this room has, that through its south window you not only catch a glimpse of the Thames clover meadows and the pretty little emerald hill over in Berkshire, but if you sit in the proper place, you can see not only the barn aforesaid with its beautiful sharp gable, the grey stone sheds, and the dove-cot, but also the flank of the earlier house and its little gables and grey scaled roofs, and this is a beautiful outlook indeed."—From "The Life of William Morris," by J. W. Mackail.

## September and October

Laden deep with fruit cluster,  
Then September, ripe and hale;  
Heads about his basket fluster,  
Laden deep with fruit cluster.  
Skies have now a softer lustre;  
Barns resound to flap of fall.

Thou then, too, of woodlands lover,  
Dusk October, berry-stained;  
Wailed about of parting plover,  
Thou then, too, of woodlands lover,  
Fading now are copse and cover;  
Forests now are bare and waned.

—From "The Masque of the Months," by Austin Dobson.

## Simplicity

In character, in manners, in style,  
In all things, the supreme excellence  
is simplicity.—Longfellow.

## The End of the Voyage

About the middle of the night the great ship comes to a pause, off the coast of Ireland, and, looking forth across the black waves, and through the rifts in the rising mist, we see the low and lonesome verge of that land. . . . A beautiful white light flashes now and then from the shore, and at intervals the mournful booming of a solemn bell floats over the sea. Soon is heard the rolling click

gleaming white against the glaring green of hillsides, where the landlord of the little inn will evince a desire to shake your hand on arriving.

At one little village I was told that there was no means of conveyance farther. I had gone to Vianden by steam-tramway; thence to the northward by postwagons as far as Eisenbach, following the wild valley of the River Our, the boundary between Luxembourg and Prussia; and it was at Eisenbach that I was told there was no way of getting on to Dasburg, that being a tiny town just over the Prussian line, in Elft Land, and having no connection with the outside world.

## A Week With George Eliot

But I was soon to see George Eliot in intellectual and social undress, to enjoy her company for an entire week.

A week of glorious walks and talks followed. Fortunately, the weather was fine, and every day . . . we paired off for long strolls, in what Swift would have described as a "walkable" country.

During our walks Madame Bodichon would carry George Eliot in one direction, Mr. Lewis and myself taking another. He generally talked the whole time of "Polly." It delighted him to discover in me a whole-hearted admirer of "Felix Holt," a work generally less admired than its great brether. How he laughed when I quoted the denunciation of his sex by Mrs. Transom's maid: "Creatures who stand straddling and gossiping in the rain."

But the crowning hour of the day came when dinner was over, lamps were shaded, and we gathered round the fire. No recreations were in requisit; whist, chess, backgammon, billiards, would have been the extreme of boredom. High talk mingled with lighter topics have left golden memories.

But why, oh! why did I neglect the seven days' wonderful opportunity? With the unwisdom and self-assurance of youth, I neglected notebook and tablets. It never occurred to me to set down the high talk of that Ventnor drawing-room. Instead of binding them into a sheaf, I let the golden ears fall to the ground.

Here are one or two, the topic being literary excellence and fame—perhaps I should rather say, recognition and the criterion of both.

"There is the money test," George Eliot said, and paused, as she often did before continuing a train of thought. (Would she have uttered that sentence nowadays, when novels reaching fabulous prices are clean forgotten before copies have become soiled in Mud's?)

Her next sentence even more commends itself to all lovers of literature: "Then there is the test of sincerity." —From "Mid-Victorian Memories," by M. Betham Edwards.

## Judging a Poet

There are two ways of measuring a poet, either by an absolute aesthetic standard, or relatively to his position in the literary history of his country and the conditions of his generation. Both should be borne in mind as coefficients in a perfectly fair judgment. If his positive merit is to be settled irrevocably by the former, yet an intelligent criticism will find its advantage not only in considering what he was, but what, under the given circumstances, it was possible for him to be.—James Russell Lowell.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Silence of Steel

INTERESTING considerations are suggested by the protracted silence of the steel industry of the United States in the face of the disclosures contained in the survey of the industry made and published this summer by the Industrial Relations Department of the Interchurch World Movement. Though there may be no legal obligation for a reply, the importance of the allegations in their relation to American life and industrial development raises very pointedly a question as to whether there is not, at any rate, a moral obligation involved. Through the publication of the church report the public has been advised that conditions are allowed to exist in the steel industry of a sort that runs counter to many of the stipulated working conditions for laborers that are commonly accepted as merely just and right. The report also seems to show that the steel-mill conditions are of the very kind that have been, of late, decried by Americanization experts as keeping great bodies of workers out of touch with the real life of the country, if not actually hostile to the American Government and its underlying idea. Not as an attack upon the owners and managers of the steel industry, but as disclosing an American trend that needs to be checked and corrected for the sake of the common welfare, the church report requires definitive consideration.

Better than anybody else, the steel interests know whether or not the church survey sets forth conditions correctly. If it does not, the managers of the steel industry would be doing only a reasonable public service in showing why and wherein the survey is contrary to the facts. So far, there has been no authoritative word from the steel people in regard to the matter. The intimation that a particular trade paper is talking for them can be disregarded, for what a trade paper says editorially is, after all, its own opinion. It cannot be the authoritative statement of the leaders of a great industry unless those leaders specifically endorse or control its statements. If it be conceded that a reply to the church report is purely optional, so far as the steel industry is concerned, probably it must also be conceded, in default of some such reply, that the assertions of the church report will stand established, at least in the opinion of a great body of people throughout the country. And if the conditions described in the survey are existent in the steel industry, something sweeping in the way of correction and amelioration is necessary if the management of the steel industry is not to be exhibited as frankly opposing itself to industrial progress in the United States and as blocking the way to the harmonious development of a better understanding between Capital and Labor.

In its larger aspects, moreover, the church report still challenges attention. For its instigation comes neither from Capital nor from Labor. It comes from a great body of well-intentioned people who, in their relationship to this report, represent neither one of these great branches of the industrial family, but who, in this connection, quite clearly stand for the public at large. They cannot be said to have any special interest in the steel situation. Their concern in it is nothing more nor less than the concern of well-meaning citizens to combat what they regard as akin to inhumanity and injustice. Presumably, as church members, they would be morally opposed to such things wherever they should discover them. As American citizens, finding an operating system of industry that in their view involves injustice and inhumanity, they have the natural American impulse to enter a protest and make the conditions known. That there is a disposition to recognize them as acting on behalf of the public in making this steel survey, is substantiated, in a way, by the fact that, since the report of the survey was published, the President of the United States has referred it to the United States Secretary of Labor, who has entered upon an official consideration of the matter. Thus experience with this report down to the present moment is an indication that citizenship is functioning in a perfectly normal way in all that has so far been done.

If the report is extraordinary, it is so by reason of its expression of a new militancy on the part of the churches. It seems to represent a departure from the conventional church method in that, instead of dealing with an industrial situation through the medium of discussion and exhortation in church meetings, the report shows chosen representatives of the church population marching forth into the very field of industry, with a specific purpose to discover the actual state of things and to point a righteous finger at the places where something wrong demands to be righted. No doubt many church people throughout the country have felt something like relief in watching this forward movement. Certainly they, or any others who would persist in seeking a solution of the industrial problems of the present, require to have some first-hand knowledge of the facts. In a time when every special interest in the world seems to be vocal with propaganda, testimony at second hand is at best doubtful. In the past the tendency of radical and laboristic groups has been to regard the churches as practically the handmaidens of Capital. Such groups have often charged that the churches were, in effect, unfriendly to Labor because their teachings had a sedative influence on the worker classes, so far as any influence at all was discernible; that the churches in effect counseled the workers to patient endurance of an industrial system which, to a Labor view, deserved nothing so much as to be resisted, and to be modified if not overthrown. Church activity such as this of the steel survey comes near to being an answer to those earlier charges. Here the church appears as the champion of the workers, pointing out what it believes to be injustice on the part of the employers, publishing its findings broadcast, and seeking, under the gaze of all the world, to get justice done.

All this, in the face of the steel industry being a private business, means something. Perhaps it means that, in a new way, the typical churchman has decided that, after all, he is his brother's keeper. Perhaps it means

that a great body of people in the United States, organized through their various churches, have come to the conclusion that if the great unorganized "public" of the country can find its voice nowhere else, it shall at least become vocal through that section of itself that is banded together for the study and achievement of Christian ideals. A new fearlessness is apparent in such outright speaking. If it can but wisely hold itself clear of partisanship, can but keep clearly in view that the wrong and not the doer of it is the thing that should be wiped out, it may yet cause itself to be heard with good effect.

### The Language Question in Belgium

WHILE it may be an exaggeration to say that the bill recently passed by the Belgian Chamber requiring state officers in Flanders to use the Flemish language is the first step toward complete administrative partition, nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the issue between the Walloon and the Fleming over the language question does not lessen in complexity. It is, of course, an ancient issue, dating back, practically, to the founding of the Belgian Kingdom, nearly 100 years ago. In those days, however, it was not in any way acute. French was everywhere accepted as the language of culture, and it was not until the early sixties of the last century, largely owing to the Flemish writings of Henry Conscience, that the Flemish language began to assert itself. Since that time the Fleming has tended, more and more, to seek distinctive recognition, and, in the years just prior to the outbreak of the great war, there was quite a strong movement in favor of the establishment of a Flemish university at Ghent.

The Flemings, however, were perfectly loyal to Belgium. They regarded themselves as equal partners with the Walloons in the Kingdom, and it was largely because they accepted this status that they sought to secure equal rights with the French-speaking Walloon in the matter of the use of their native tongue. Their loyalty was put to a supreme test during the war when the Germans sought permanently to divide the country through the widening of a difference which they evidently thought to be much more fundamental than it really was. To this end they established a Flemish university at Ghent, and divided the country into two separate administrative districts, under the authority of an electoral body, the notorious Council of Flanders. The attitude of the Belgians as a whole toward this council left no doubt as to their sentiments. They refused to admit its authority, and stigmatized anyone who supported it as a renegade and traitor. Nevertheless, the most active propaganda was carried on, and many agents, mostly teachers, professors, or government officials, were employed by the German Government. Special attention appears to have been given to the army, which was largely composed of Flemings.

It all failed, however, and when the Germans finally evacuated the country, the Activists, as the supporters of the separatist scheme were called, fled to Holland, and were, later, condemned in their absence to the extreme penalty by the Belgian authorities. In spite of this popular outcry, the Activists have not ceased their propaganda. Taking advantage of the greater latitude allowed to such activities, now that a state of peace obtains, the agitation for a "Free Flanders" is being once again fomented, its chief supporters being found amongst the Roman Catholic clergy and the young men of the Roman Catholic universities and schools. The future alone will show how far such agitation is likely to have any disruptive effect.

### Pay of Australian Legislators

THERE can be no question that the recent decision of the federal Parliament of Australia to increase the pay of its members by £400 a year, thus bringing up their annual compensation to £1000, has caused a considerable stir throughout the country. The action is quite frankly and quite roundly condemned on all hands, and Parliament is freely charged with insincerity in its demands for economy. It is pointed out that, on an average, the federal Parliament meets about seventy times in the course of a year, and that, at the increased rate of pay, each member will receive, in the future, about £16 for every sitting. On the other side, there are those who contend that, in order to attract the best men or anything approaching the best men to Parliament, the country must be prepared to pay them liberally. Under the present conditions, it is urged, business men cannot afford to give their time to public life without proper remuneration, and it is claimed that the people who are criticizing adversely the action of Parliament are the very people who are forever complaining of the "lamentable absence of business men in Parliament." Thus, it was argued by one supporter of the higher rate of pay, that Mr. Hughes, for instance, had carried a bigger burden of responsibility than any other man in the country, but that he was receiving little more compensation than an inspector in a bank.

The controversy, of course, is not a new one. There is scarcely a country, it may be ventured, where the proposal to pay members of the Legislature was not received, at first, with much show of condemnation. And yet, today, in practically every country, members of Parliament are paid. The question of how much they should be paid is always arguable, and the result arrived at will depend entirely upon the way in which the matter is viewed. Thus the Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of the Parliament Representatives' Allowances Bill, under which the present increase was made, declared that if he were a perfectly free agent he would stipulate for a considerably higher allowance than that proposed, and that he certainly did not consider £1000 a year too much to pay those who were "the legislative brains of the country."

The fundamental objection to the payment of members, and especially the payment of high salaries, is, of course, that it tends to turn representation in Parliament into a kind of profession, offering considerable inducements, from a financial point of view, to men entirely unfitted for the work, but possessing certain not always desirable qualities which enable them to win elections. On the other hand, the failure to pay members, and to pay them adequately, undoubtedly would bar many men, and now women, from legislative work whose services in

this capacity might be of inestimable value to their country. Legislative work would thus be left exclusively to "men of means," or to men who were sent to Parliament by certain bodies or organizations pledged to support certain policies.

On the whole, the large mass of public opinion which favors payment, but payment in such moderation as, whilst offering no inducement to the mere "place hunter," shall leave the door open for the man of moderate means or no means, would seem to be nearest right. It is this public opinion, which, whether justifiably or not in the present instance, is opposing most discerningly the recent increases in Australia.

### Tacna-Arica

A RECENT dispatch from Buenos Aires, purporting to quote semi-official advices from Chile to the effect that an agreement had been reached between Chile and Peru under which the latter nation was to accept \$30,000,000 in full for the cession by her of all rights, assumed or otherwise, in the disputed territory of Tacna-Arica, met, as might have been expected, an immediate categorical denial, first circumstantial, and then official. Those speaking for Peru endeavor to make it plain that the government of their country would no more presume to attempt to expatriate the people of Tacna and Arica, against their will, than would France have agreed, at any time since 1871, voluntarily to yield to Germany the historic and natural allegiance of the people of Alsace-Lorraine.

There has never been any attempt to deny, so far as known, the condition agreed upon with regard to Tacna and Arica, or Tacna-Arica, as the territory is now known, that at the end of ten years from the date of the treaty following the war beginning in 1879, between Peru and Bolivia on one side and Chile on the other, the people of the territory might determine, by plebiscite, whether they should continue as the subjects of the Government of Chile, or be restored to their former status as citizens of Peru. Numerous attempts were made from time to time prior to 1900 to arrange for the proposed plebiscite, but for one reason or another, it appears, Chile refused to consent to a vote being taken. In 1900 the Chilean Congress practically refused to sanction an election at which it was proposed to settle the question finally. Then came the Chilean revolution, which made any attempt to settle the dispute practically impossible. At the time of the outbreak of the European war, in 1914, negotiations were well under way, but these, Peruvians declare, were upset and have never been resumed.

The people of Peru insist that the people of Tacna-Arica have never, by the action of the Peruvian Government or otherwise, been deprived of the right of self-determination, except during the ten-year period under which the Government of Chile exercised sovereignty over them under the terms of the Treaty of Ancon. Their position is, very clearly, that the statute of limitations has not run, and never will run, against the rights of the Peruvian Government or those of the people of Tacna-Arica. It is due to no fault of theirs, they insist, that the plebiscite agreed to has not been held. But they maintain that Chile, by questionable and unfair means, has sought, in recent years especially, to banish or exclude from Tacna-Arica all Peruvians and Peruvian sympathizers. The ill-feeling between the two nations has been so intense in recent years that friendly diplomatic interchange has ceased, according to Peruvian advices. It is stated, on behalf of Peru, that, while that nation would not for a moment consider any settlement of the controversy which might be based upon a relinquishment of her alleged rights in Tacna-Arica, in return for a money payment, she would, if approached through friendly or neutral channels, gladly undertake negotiations which might determine, once for all, an unpleasant and unprofitable quarrel. This, reasonably enough, might be taken to indicate Peru's sincerity of purpose. As reasonably it might be intimated that if Chile has equal faith in her position, she likewise might so express her willingness to abide by the result of friendly arbitration.

### Registering for College

THE registration of incoming freshmen is wont to be a function of extreme activity, most especially in the small American college. If the University of Shoshone, for instance, rejoices in a faculty of 42 members to instruct a student body of 237, including 3 gardeners and 2 janitors who take special courses, the process of proper entrance may be particularly complex. Here the student takes his gray card in his hand, consults the schedule of courses posted in blue-print form on the bulletin board, compares it with the tentative program that was published in the catalogue issued last spring, considers what subjects look promising, and then tries to fit them in one with another so there will be no conflicts of hours. It is like the sort of puzzle that consists of a map cut up into many curiously shaped pieces all jumbled together, except that each instructor might think of his own course, not as a fragment of learning, but as a unit of truly major dignity. The process by which a freshman arranges his course under the elective system of studies, with numerous required units and prerequisites, is in itself a form of education. Parents who have never been through the experience may well wonder at its intricacies. The smaller the college, the more complex and protracted may seem the method. If, for example, the University of Candelaria has only 146 students to take care of, its machinery may take a week or more to shift from low to high.

For the day or the week of registration, nothing could possibly be more important to the humble student than the getting of the instructor's approving signature for the 9 o'clock section of English 1 or the 10 o'clock section of Mathematics 3. Eight o'clock, 10 o'clock, 12 o'clock, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, or Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and all the other available hours will have to be arranged for with the judicious concurrence of instructors, deans and special advisers. Back and forth, therefore, the student has to go from one classroom to another, while the various faculty members keep their office hours all day long for the benefit of the newcomers. The University of Shoshone or the University of Candelaria,

you see, has been accustomed to preserving its sense of importance by a pleasant flutter at the beginning and the end of every semester.

Registration day has, of course, a jargon all its own. One hears of admission requirements, entrance examinations, countersignatures, conflicts, required courses, special students, delinquents, failures, conditions, and the rest, in every corridor; but usually each such word is clipped to a single syllable for ease of utterance, as in the case of "math," or "con," or otherwise reduced to a convenient vernacular. The whole flurry of words, advice, blanks, and catalogues has come, in many a small college, to be a sort of college tradition, without which the new student might be tempted to think of himself as losing something of the essence of this institution, entrance into which he has been led to look upon as one of the great things of maturing experience. The larger establishments are learning to take care of the influx of the first day of the term in a really business-like way, with a minimum of disturbance. So the tradition of the old-fashioned registration is bound to pass, though the exuberance that always accompanies a good beginning will remain. As Mr. E. V. Lucas remarks, "When conscription came in and martial habits became the rule, I had hoped and believed that punctuality was really likely to be established." Mr. Lucas will doubtless not be disappointed if he is duly patient in expecting the development of this and other excellent qualities in collegiate activities.

### Editorial Notes

IT WOULD be difficult to find a European nation today which has not at least one of its leading statesmen recently returned from, or still away on an expedition to, foreign lands on urgent matters of state. Mr. Venizelos, for example, has just returned from a historic Odyssey, likewise Mr. Lloyd George; the Prince of Wales, King Albert of the Belgians, Take Jonescu of Rumania, and Mr. Paderewski of Poland are still abroad; Mr. Poincaré contemplates a trip to Chile. While some will find in these itineraries a sign that statesmen are laying down foundations for a new scheme of international politics, yet it is obvious that such methods have been virtually thrust upon them. Were statesmen in these times of rapid change to depend upon the cumbersome methods of old-fashioned diplomacy, with its pompous, ambiguous phraseology and its roundabout ways of creating this and that impression and "atmosphere," they would be faced with many accomplished facts in unexpected directions. When nations are liable to act first and negotiate afterward, diplomacy must be as speedy as railroads, steamships, and even aeroplanes can make it; and when diplomats of the caliber of Mr. Litvinoff or Mr. Kame-neff have their own effective, though unconventional, means of creating impressions and "atmospheres," other statesmen must be able to keep pace. Nevertheless, those who hope ultimately to find greater international security spring from this system of state interviews "en voyage" may possibly not look in vain.

IF POLITICIANS have thought it anything like a joke to represent a district in the United States House of Representatives, they will evidently have occasion to revise their view in the near future. One of the encouraging signs of the times is that citizens will hereafter keep closer watch of members of Congress, and also make them fully aware, not only that they know how they cast their votes, but that they demand to know, before election day, how they will vote, if elected, on the more important questions of the time. The Consumers League will evidently be on the heels of members of Congress and candidates thereafter more than ever before; so, undoubtedly, will the organized farmers, who are certainly more of a power in the country than ever before; and so, there is good reason to expect, will the millions of new women voters. And more citizens than ever before, it is safe to predict, will remember what members of Congress have done, and have failed to do, until the next election day!

WHAT the problem of railroad extension must be in Australia, where rival activities of the various states have brought no fewer than six different track gauges into common use, can hardly be imagined in countries like the United States, where the rails practically everywhere parallel one another with a separation of just 4 feet 8½ inches. Australian states are now earnestly seeking to agree upon a standard gauge, as a means of avoiding costly transference of persons and goods at the state boundaries. They are almost dismayed at the estimates of the expense of standardization. Still, they may fairly consider that the £37,164,000 which will be needed to adopt the standard gauge throughout Australia, though it may now appear as if viewed through the small end of a telescope, will, if the present opportunity is passed, assume the diminutive aspect of something seen through the big end when it shall be viewed retrospectively from some future time after the Australian railroad system shall have still further expanded. The only way to cut the cost seems to be to "do it now."

IT is satisfactory to learn that the French Government has decided to raise the new loan without that elaborate resort to the use of advertisements which distinguished the last occasion. Despite the conversion of the streets into veritable picture-galleries of vividly-colored posters, the former loan proved none too successful, either financially or in the attitude which the public adopted toward it. With greater moderation and better methods in the devices for appealing to popular support in the new loan, however, there is general expectation that the enterprise will have far more satisfactory results.

A LETTER from Bombay, addressed to "Thomas Jefferson, late Secretary of State and Master of Patents," and sent to the United States, indicates that the writer consulted an early history for his information and not the perhaps more carefully prepared works of the current period. Laughable as it may seem, the incident is illuminative, if only to show how easy it is for people of one country to get the famous men of some other land placed in a wrong period. It emphasizes the desirability of having up-to-date and accurate books of reference in the libraries, schools, and homes.